

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 074

17 April 1985

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Belatedly Hails Shultz Speech	C 1
Finance Ministry on Stimulating Domestic Demand	C 1
Bank of Japan Governor on Economic Issues	C 2
Abe on Planned Market-Opening Action Program	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Editorial Urges Unity on Kim Il-song Birthday [NODONG SINMUN 15 Apr]	D 1
GFTUK Urges Early Holding of Parliamentary Talks	D 7
RENMIN RIBAO Cited on Support for Talks Proposal	D 8
Radio Denounces Chon Speech at Naval Academy	D 9
Chon 'Whipping up War Fever' [VRPR]	D 11
Soviet Friendship Delegation Arrives 16 April	D 11
Chinese Electric Power Delegation Arrives	D 12
WPK Greet New Albanian Workers Party Chief	D 12
Kim Il-song Meets Bangladesh Party Leader	D 12
Reportage on Visit to USSR of Kim Yong-nam [cross-reference]	D 12

SOUTH KOREA

Foreign Minister on Chon U.S. Trip, N-S Talks	E 1
University Students Protest Chon's Visit to U.S. [AFP]	E 2
NKDP Head Makes First Visit to Chongwadae [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Apr]	E 2
Yi Min-u Reaffirms Remarks on Constitution Change [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Apr]	E 3
KNP Opposes Delay in National Assembly Opening [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Apr]	E 3
ROK, North Delegations To Attend Bandung Conference [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Apr]	E 4
PRC Invites ROK Firms to Beijing Trade Fair [TONG-A ILBO 17 Apr]	E 4
DJP Urges Stern Measures Against Law Violations [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Apr]	E 5
Briefs: New Vice Education Minister	E 5

CAMBODIA

Thai Border Operations for Week Ending 11 April	H 1
Memorial Service Held for Albania's Hoxha	H 1
Khieu Samphan Statement on New Year, Anniversary [VONADK]	H 2

LAOS

Souphanouvong Attends Vientiane Youth Meeting	I 1
Leaders Send Message on Albania's Hoxha Death	I 1

THAILAND

Sawetsila, PRC's Wu Xueqian Discuss Indochina [BANGKOK WORLD 17 Apr]	J 1
Egypt's Ghali Arrives for Talks on Cambodia [BANGKOK POST 14 Apr]	J 1
Use of Border Tension To Extend Athit Term Denied [THAI RAT 15 Apr]	J 2
Cabinet Acknowledges Extension	J 2
Athit, MATICHON Agree on Libel Suit Settlement [BANGKOK POST 13 Apr]	J 2

VIETNAM

Party, State Leaders Greet Cambodian Anniversary	K 1
NHAN DAN Hails National Day [17 Apr]	K 2
Delegations Honor Hoxha at Albanian Embassy	K 2
Pham Van Dong Attends Hanoi Forestry Conference	K 3
Assembly Delegation's Communique on Mexico Visit	K 4
Provinces Awarded Gold Star on Anniversary	K 5
GDR Presents 1984 Aid in Haiphong Ceremony	K 5

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hu Appears at Press Club, Signs Agreements	M 1
'Tight Security' Surrounds U.S. Ship Visit	M 3
Ship Arrives Without Incident	M 3

NEW ZEALAND

Hu, Lange To Discuss U.S. Ships Visiting [AFP]	M 4
--	-----

INDONESIA

Reportage on SRV Defense Minister's Visit	N 1
Meets With Suharto	N 1
Armed Forces Chief on Visit [AFP]	N 1
Expansion of Military Ties [Singapore]	N 2

PHILIPPINES

Military To Launch 'Forceful' Anti-NPA Campaign	P 1
Fighting Between NPA, MNLF Reported in Davao	P 1
Increased Media Coverage of NPA Seen Suspect [BUSINESS DAY 16 Apr]	P 1
Group Endorses Mrs Marcos as Foreign Minister	P 2
Marcos Critic Removed as Provincial Governor [AFP]	P 3
Columnist Sees Difficulties Ahead for Pimentel [METRO MANILA TIMES 11 Apr]	P 3
CB Maintains Exchange Rate, Meets Oil Bill [BUSINESS DAY 16 Apr]	P 4
World Bank Loan Conditions Difficult To Meet [BUSINESS DAY 16 Apr]	P 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

BURMA

Thai Paper Reports Merger of Shan State Groups
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 12 Apr]

Q 1

MONGOLIA

Statistics Reveal Success in Plan Fulfillment

Q 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY BELATEDLY HAILS SHULTZ SPEECH

OW171017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- Senior Japanese Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday belatedly hailed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent remarks concerning the U.S. budget deficit. "It was fair and well-balanced," a high-ranking ministry official said of Shultz's April 11 speech at Princeton University, in which he called for the trimming of federal budget deficits. The official said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had requested the ministry to brief him on the speech and Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya did so on Tuesday.

A trade negotiator in the ministry also welcomed Shultz's speech and criticized Japanese reports from Washington for placing "too much emphasis" on a reference to Japan's high savings rate, which he contended was obviously not the speech's main theme. Rather, the negotiator argued, the major feature of the speech was the U.S. federal deficit, which has previously been a "sacred cow" under the administration of President Ronald Reagan. The overemphasis in the high savings rate in Japanese reports on the speech irritated Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, who said the high savings rate has been the Japanese economy's backbone.

"This high rate of saving means low consumption," Shultz asserted in the speech. "The excess of production over private and public consumption is not being used in domestic investment." He went on to urge Japan to take additional and specific market-opening measures and pointed to Europe's "structural problems in labor markets and government disincentives to adjustment and growth."

FINANCE MINISTRY ON STIMULATING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW161305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO -- Against a background of mounting voices in the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for expansion of domestic demand, the Finance Ministry Tuesday unveiled a report claiming that Japan's huge trade surplus stems from the dollar's high value and other external factors, not from Japan's high savings rate.

The report stated that the Japanese economy has already entered a self-dependently expansive stage oriented by domestic factors, pointing out that domestic demand will account for 4.1 percentage points of a forecast 4.6 percent growth of gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1985, compared with 3.7 points of an estimated 5.6 percent GNP gain in fiscal 1984.

It claimed that a 5 trillion yen reduction in income tax and a 3 trillion yen increase in public investment would expand imports by only 700 million dollars and 1.3 billion dollars respectively. These fiscal incentives would weight heavily on the budget, hurt domestic and overseas confidence in the Japanese economy, and could eventually result in a further rise in the trade surplus through the yen's depreciation, the report said.

"An increase in national bond offerings for financing demand-boosting measures will have upward pressure on long-term interest rates and dampen private investment," it said.

Referring to a U.S. idea voiced by Secretary of State George Shultz that Japan's huge surplus would decrease if its high savings were converted to domestic investment, the ministry stressed that the country's private capital spending is expanding under the lead of high-technology firms and that there is no investment shortage. The report added that financial steps to stimulate domestic demand would little help encourage imports.

BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

OW170425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 16 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, Tuesday showed a negative attitude toward taking fiscal steps to stimulate Japan's domestic demand as a measure to reduce its big trade surplus. Sumita told a press conference it was desirable to study various demand-stimulating measures. However, he expressed doubts about the advisability of taking fiscal measures to stimulate Japan's domestic demand.

"Judging from the present state of the Japanese economy and the limited effect of fiscal measures, it is doubtful that fiscal steps will be very effective in spurring domestic demand," he noted. Sumita was also skeptical about monetary steps, such as a cut in the official discount rate, to stimulate domestic demand. "With interest rates in Japan continuing to decline steadily, the Japanese credit situation is already easy enough," he said. Sumita was referring to mounting calls in both Japan and the United States for Japan to take measures to boost its domestic demand to help cut the nation's trade surplus through increased imports from other countries.

Concerning the recent trend in the dollar-yen exchange rate, Sumita said it was still too early to say that the dollar had entered a phase of downward correction, although it has declined below the 250 yen level. He said the situation was still "fluid" with opinion divided as to the outlook for the dollar.

Sumita, who is in Washington to attend a meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a joint session of the IMF and the World Bank, opening Wednesday, also said all nations should step up efforts to cut fiscal deficits and achieve economic growth without increasing inflation. His statement was taken as indicating that Japan would oppose the idea that a small group of nations including Japan should take the role of prime mover of the world economy.

ABE ON PLANNED MARKET-OPENING ACTION PROGRAM

OW171115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- Japan will respect the interests of Europe and Southeast Asia in opening up its markets to imports, regardless of pressure from the United States, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. He told visiting British Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit that the Japanese Government will take into account demands from Western European and non-communist Southeast Asian countries in drawing up an action program which is due to be announced in July.

Tebbit said Britain, like Japan, supports a new round of multilateral trade negotiations but feels that careful preparatory work is needed to keep the momentum going, a Foreign Ministry official said. The official said the British minister emphasized the need for participation by newly-industrialized countries in such a new round, which would be aimed at promoting free trade.

Tebbit, now on a five-day visit to Japan, urged Abe to lift the Japanese ban on imports of raw pork and simplify Japan's standards and certification systems. Tebbit met with Abe after calling on Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor which has a manufacturing plant in Britain. He conferred Tuesday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

EDITORIAL URGES UNITY ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK150255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2324 GMT 14 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 April editorial: "Let Us Expedite the Victory of the Chuche Cause by Much More Firmly Uniting Around the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] A brighter prospect has been unfolded on the future path of our revolution, which has followed the protracted and glorious fighting course. We greet the significant birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a time when continuous progress has been made in the struggle to achieve the victory of the revolution and the prosperity of the fatherland and when our unity has become much more solid than ever before.

The date 15 April, the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the traditional and greatest festive national holiday of the people. For our people, this day is a great festive event in which they entertain national pride and happiness to their hearts' content in holding the great leader in high esteem and is a significant day on which they resolve to achieve new victory, following the leader's leadership.

Excitedly reviewing the history of the Korean revolution, embroidered with great events and achievements, all the people are now overflowing with a firm determination and a fighting will to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution has followed the single road of victory for more than half a century. This course shines with the glorious history of the march toward pioneering the future path of the struggle with the might of unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Unity is the source of strength and is a decisive guarantee for all victories. We should further strengthen blood ties between the party and the people, firmly rally all the people around the party, and turn society into a great, firmly united family.

The revolution requires unity. The victory of the revolution and the prosperity of the people rests in unity. There is no more precious thing than revolutionary unity in pioneering the advance course of the revolution and the destiny of the people. This truth is proven by the modern history of our people, strewn with twists and turns.

Our people have experienced the suffering of blood because of division, and have, thanks to unity, made the new era of a worthwhile struggle shine.

In the past, the country fell because of the factional struggle of the feudalistic ruling group, and the Korean revolution had to suffer bitter throes and twists and turns because of the factional struggle of the nationalists and factional toadyists who had followed this evil practice.

During the dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the achievement of true unity was a vital question related to the future path of the revolution and to the destiny of the people. The true unity of our people began when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in the revolution, shouldering the desire of the people and the trend of the contemporary era.

The most important thing in achieving revolutionary unity is to firmly possess the center. While viewing the victory of the revolution and the future of the people in the greatness of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song during the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the Korean Communists and the people regarded Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and the center of unity and firmly united around him. Our unity had a firm center from the beginning and was formed on a most solid foundation.

During the nearly 60 years covering the entire course of revolutionary activities, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has fully shown a unique trait as an outstanding ideological theoretician, as a great strategist, and as an ironed-willed general, and has attained immortal achievements before the fatherland and history. Thanks to unique leadership traits, a noble personality, and great revolutionary achievements, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always earned absolute trust and endless reverence and admiration from all the people. Because of this, he has high authority.

Because the center of unity has become absolute and because all the people bear deep in their hearts the greatness of the leader, our unity has been safeguarded invariably and consolidated into an invincible one.

The unity of our people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a decisive guarantee for all the victories of our revolution.

The Korean revolution is a incomparably arduous and complicated revolution. The maneuvers of the enemy to hinder the advance of our revolution were wicked, and the objective condition and circumstances of the struggle were unfavorable. However, from the beginning, our revolution has not been sidetracked from the road that was pioneered. During the period of grim trials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song trusted the people more firmly and took the lead in overcoming difficulties, and our people struggled tenaciously, trusting the leader alone.

This invincible, complete whole entity -- the strength of the people, who, uniting around the leader, struggled with a do-or-die resolve, was truly boundless. There was no greater and more mighty strength than unity in the struggle, waged without arms, and empty-handed, to achieve national liberation against the piratic Japanese imperialists, in the modern war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who were superior militarily and technologically, and in the struggle to build a socialist industrial country on an empty land.

For our people, unity was the lifeline of the revolution and the destiny of the people. Without invincible unity, our revolution would have been thwarted before trials, and the sovereignty and unity of the people would not have been safeguarded firmly.

The Korean revolution is a glorious revolution in which the people have independently pioneered the future path of their struggle. It has been the consistent attitude of our people to grasp their own destiny and to forge ahead with the revolution aggressively, taking the initiative.

Our people's capacity to realize and fulfill their resolve and intent in the revolution and construction rested in unity. Because our party and people united around the leader with a single mind and intent, they were consistent in the revolutionary struggle and brought about a continuous innovation, and advanced continuously. For our united people, there was no instance in which they lost faith in following the future path and line of their revolution, or in which they wavered as a result of the trend of the times.

Our strength in making the entire party and all the people move as one by positively coping with the requirements of the situation and of the revolution always made everything favorable to the revolution and was the motivating force for resolving any difficult and complicated problems whatsoever in a most brilliant manner.

Without the might of unity, we could not imagine the fact that the antifeudalistic, anti-imperialistic, and democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were carried out smoothly in our country in a short time along the road of *chuche*, and that, confidently viewing the complete victory of socialism, all the people are now vigorously accelerating the march of the 1980's.

Indeed, underlying the fact that the history of our people's revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been embroidered as an invincible and victorious heroic epic, as annals of great creation and change, and as the history of great national prosperity, is invincible unity.

Unity was the source of the miracles of the century performed in making our revolution advance in a straight fashion, without knowing the throes caused by toadyism and dogmatism, and in basically changing the position of our fatherland and people, who faced a vital crisis. It is the historical summation and precious lesson of our revolution that unity is the dividing line influencing the success of the revolutionary movement.

Today, invincible unity between our party and people has reached a new, higher stage. The firm unity of the revolutionary ranks around the great Comrade Kim Il-song developed in the initial stage of the Korean revolution has been consolidated, expanded, and developed continuously through the protracted struggle to pioneer the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

Having undergone the long revolutionary period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically led the overall revolutionary work with tested leadership just as he did during the period of the anti-Japanese struggle and during the postwar period. Our people are firmly united around the leader, much more firmly than before. Thus, our unity, which has a firm center, has reached an unprecedentedly high level in terms of ideological purity, organizational solidity, and scale and scope.

No force can break our unity -- the ideological and spiritual unity of the entire party, the entire army, and all the people around the revolutionary leader. The invincible nature and vitality of our unity lies in the fact that this unity is pure unity achieved on the basis of a single idea. The purity of unity is its lifeline. This purity is guaranteed by the center and by the monolithic nature of an idea.

The party and the revolutionary ranks, in which the leader's ideas and leadership and the blood lineage developed by the leader only exist, are truly solid and can overcome any storms and trials whatsoever. The blood lineage that links the past, present, and future of our unity into one is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea.

Today, the *chuche* idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, has become a bright lighthouse illuminating the road of pioneering the destiny of the people, including the working people, and the banner of unity rallying the people around the fighting ranks in the struggle against all forms of domination and subjugation and to achieve sovereignty.

In the protracted course of the revolutionary struggle, our people mastered, deep in their hearts, the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and the wise nature of his leadership and came to firmly believe that only when they struggle with this idea and under this leadership can they achieve the victory of the revolution and the prosperity of the people. Such a faith of our people is a firm and unwavering faith that does not waver under any circumstances whatsoever and is a lasting one that will not change no matter how much time may pass.

It is the firm belief of our people that they know the idea of their leader only, that they will think and act at any place and at any time in accordance with the requirement of this idea, and that they will devote everything to the struggle to materialize this idea.

Any other ideologies that run counter to the *chuche* idea cannot take root in and permeate our party and the revolutionary ranks. Because the entire party and society are formed as a unified ideological and spiritual body in this way, our revolution can victoriously advance along the single road of *chuche*, without wavering in the face of any difficulties and trials whatsoever.

The invincible nature and vitality of our unity lies in the fact that this unity is social, possessing a firm core. The solidity and might of revolutionary unity depend primarily upon the qualitative solidity of the core force. When unyielding warriors are rallied around the leader and when the entire rank and all the people are united on this basis, a most powerful and solid unity can be achieved. Today, resolute revolutionary warriors who are eternally faithful to the leader of the revolution are united firmly around our party. Those veteran fighters who followed the road of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution by holding the greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, those veteran functionaries who have carried out the revolution for 15, 30, or 40 years, following the leader and the party, and those loyal functionaries who have recently matured are struggling tenaciously in the party, in government agencies, and in the army to materialize the leadership of the party and the leader. The core force encompassing these people is an incomparably precious asset for the bright future of our unity.

From the beginning, our unity has been achieved on the basis of the revolutionaries' firm faith and fidelity. The anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots of the past held in high esteem the great Comrade Kim Il-song, who had raised and guided them, as the leader and as a teacher, always linked their destiny to that of the leader, and unhesitatingly sacrificed their youthful days and lives for the leader. This was the brilliant model of unity achieved between the leader and the warriors in comradeship and in blood ties.

The noble revolutionary spirit of unyielding warriors who safeguarded faith and fidelity at the cost of their lives, with a consistent stand toward the leader, is now pulsating in the hearts of our party members and people. In our revolutionary ranks, the leader and revolutionary warriors are united firmly not in a working-level manner, but ideologically and spiritually. It is the firm will of our cadres and party members to regard the bosoms of the party and the leader as the bosoms of the revolution and the fatherland, to entrust these bosoms with their own destiny and future, and to traverse the distant road of the revolution to the end, following the road led by the party and the leader.

The perimeter of our ranks, in which loyal revolutionary warriors are united around the leader, and in which all the people are united into one, is boundless. Practical experience shows that, as long as unyielding warriors who are faithful to the leader exist, the ranks encompassing them can defeat any powerful enemies whatsoever.

Because true revolutionary warriors are united around the party and the leader and because all the people who possess a noble spiritual world are united, our ranks will safeguard the center of unity and vigorously advance the revolutionary cause, even though they may encounter trials more grave than those they faced in the past.

Our unity, in which the entire party and all people are rallied as one, is a great unity and cohesion that has an eternal life. A brilliant future road, as well as a glorious history, lie in the great unity. The boundless vitality of unity and cohesion lie in the fact that such unity and cohesion have been consolidated and firmly inherited in the rigorous storms of revolution.

In the history of our unity, there have been twists and turns, with a series of storms and ordeals. However, these ordeals have given birth to a firmer unity. In the past, the struggle of our revolutionary ranks was very complicated. In the historical process, various types of factionalists and opportunists, who had sneaked into the communist movement, engaged in implicit and explicit schemes with a view to destroying our unity. Smashing them organizationally and ideologically and liquidating the after-effects of poison caused by them was an important struggle to safeguard the party and the revolution and consolidate unity.

Through the struggle against the anti-party factionalists, the deep-rooted filth of factionalism and all kinds of opportunistic ideological factors were thoroughly surmounted and the center and purity of our unity became firmer. In this process, the people, who had traversed different roads with different (?political views) and convictions, came to unite, on the basis of one ideology and aspiration, around the party and the leader. In this way, the more our unity underwent hardships, the purer and firmer it became.

At the moment, firmly uniting in our revolutionary ranks are the generations that directly experienced the bloody struggle for unity, and the new generations who are strongly determined to firmly inherit the continuity of that unity. Because of the revolutionary unity in which all people, through generations, rally around the party and the leader, and because of our unity and cohesion, which were consolidated in the struggle and in the rigorous hardships of history, the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of the *chuche* idea and the bright future of the nation are firmly promised. We can have due pride and dignity, and boast, in a dignified fashion, for having achieved a unity and cohesion that are the most promising and firmest in the history of the communist movement.

Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at a high stage in which the entire society is being modeled on the *chuche* idea. We should continue to intensify the work to consolidate the revolutionary unity in conformity with the new demands of the development of the revolution. There is no more important work for our people, who should cut their way through the arduous road of struggle in the future, too, than defending and consolidating the revolutionary unit.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should defend, from generation to generation, the unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks, which unite as one around the leader on the basis of the *chuche* idea, and should further consolidate the steel-like discipline in which all party members move as one in compliance with the command of the party center.

Our unity has been achieved through the bloody, protracted struggle by the Korean Communists and the people.

For the sake of today's unity, numerous Korean Communists and revolutionaries have undergone indescribable hardships and trials and devoted their precious lives. We should never forget the history of unity of our party and revolutionary ranks, and should march forward, always upholding the banner of the unity, while regarding the unity as more precious than life.

When all people unite around the party and the leader, and the entire nation unites, we will be able to brilliantly realize the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, to achieve the fatherland's reunification, and to vigorously push ahead with the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

The basic question arising from consolidating our unity in conformity with the demands of the development of the revolution is to firmly guarantee the continuity of unity. The life of the unity lies in its continuity. In our party today, the continuity of unity is being brilliantly realized because the entire party and all people march forward, more firmly rallying around our party center, while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This serves as the most significant event in the history of our unity. We should devote the greatest energy to continuing the consolidation and development of this success. To this end, all party members and working people should more firmly establish a revolutionary view of the world in conformity with the demands of the turning point of the developing revolution.

Today's reality demands that everybody keep deep in his heart the (?political) conviction to carry out the revolution to the end, following the party center, while knowing only the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and singlemindedly leaving his fate to the care of the leader [yongdoja].

No matter how much relevant environments and conditions change, the conviction and principle of the constancy of warriors in upholding the leader [yongdoja] should not change. Those who strenuously traverse the road of revolution while never forgetting the trust and benevolence of the leader [yongdoja] and concentrating all thoughts and activities on better holding in high esteem and upholding the leader [yongdoja], are genuine revolutionaries who defend and consolidate our unity.

All of us should endlessly cultivate and train ourselves in order to become genuine revolutionary warriors of "the eighties" who loyally uphold the leader [yongdoja] without pretence and indecision and with the thorough-going stand and position as warriors of the party and the leader. Revolutionary unity is based on the high-level class consciousness and comradely love of revolutionaries. We should defend and glorify the precious tradition of having achieved a principled (?comradely) unity, transcending everything in the past, along the road to upholding our party.

We should firmly establish revolutionary discipline and order in which the entire party, the whole army, and all people move as one under the leadership of the party center, keeping in our hearts a high-level political consciousness and thoroughly realizing the leadership of the party and the leader over revolution and construction.

Our unity is genuine unity which has been achieved and developed along the road to resolutely defending and safeguarding the leader [sunoe] of the revolution. What is fundamental in the struggle to inherit unity is to firmly safeguard its center. All cadres and party members should become fortresses and shields of defending and safeguarding the party and the leader, actively emulating the noble model of the young communists and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who defended and safeguarded the great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard] politically, ideologically, and with their lives.

This year, our people will mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding. We should glorify these festive events as grand political festivals, forcefully displaying our unity and cohesion in which we rally around the party and the leader and more firmly consolidating this unity and cohesion.

All party members and working people should continue to vigorously accelerate the struggle to fulfill the grand programs for economic construction for "the eighties" and advance the socialist and communist cause, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of our party and people who are marching forward under the banner of the *chuche* idea, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

GFTUK URGES EARLY HOLDING OF PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK161118 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Talk issued by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, on 13 April in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] The new peace proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and to make public a joint declaration of nonaggression put forward at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA is an important step which has great significance as a turning point on the road to the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. This new peace proposal has reflected not only the entire nation's desire and aspiration for the alleviation of tension in our country and for its peace and peaceful reunification, but also the will of all our working class and working people.

In the name of all the working class and working people of our Republic, I express full support for this new peace proposal advanced at the SPA session this time, recognizing it as a most realistic and reasonable step for national salvation.

Eliminating tension in our country and ensuring peace is the unanimous desire of our working class and working people. For the past 40 years, an abnormal situation has been maintained in our country in which our brethren are divided with rifles aimed at each other, and the country has never found peace due to the policy of foreign forces for national division. Therefore, if such a situation continued any longer and, as a result of this, war broke out in our country again, all creations produced by our working class and working people with sweat would be reduced to ashes, the land of the nation would be completely destroyed, and all brethren would suffer great disaster.

Why should our nation, a single nation which has lived in peace and harmony on the same country and land for a long time, undergo the tragedy and misery of fratricidal war which will let foreign forces fish in troubled waters? The North and South should not be antagonistic toward each other but should reconcile with each other. They should not confront each other but should live together peacefully. This road lies in the realization of our new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the SPA session this time.

If the North and South hold parliamentary talks and make public a joint declaration of nonaggression, they can remove the distrust and misunderstanding between them, eliminate the hostile feelings of confrontation between them, and, thus, smoothly build a peaceful reunified fatherland devoid of tension and war.

Today, our working class wants to put an end to the tragedy of national division and the continuing danger of war in which our brethren have lived with uneasiness for so long. I believe that South Korean workers also have the same feeling. Therefore, the problem that no one should disregard is precisely the problem of peace and our peace proposal advanced this time is precisely a way to achieve peace.

I think that if North-South parliamentary talks are held as proposed by us and a joint declaration of nonaggression is made public, the desire of the working class in the North and the South to live peacefully by alleviating the tension between the North and the South and by arranging a guarantee for peace can be outstandingly achieved even under the present situation in which tripartite talks have not yet been held.

Furthermore, if North-South parliamentary talks are held in conformity with the people's expectation, the conditions and circumstances for holding high-level North-South political talks can be created and, thereby, a practical phase for national reunification can be opened in our country.

Indeed, the proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks is a most realistic and reasonable one for national salvation to take a practical step for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. Therefore, I think that the attitude toward our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks becomes a touchstone determining whether or not we want the alleviation of tension and peace in our country and whether or not we want to improve North-South relations through dialogue and negotiation.

Firmly believing that all South Korean people from all strata, the working class, will actively support our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, I express the expectation that the South Korean National Assembly will prudently deal with our peace proposal and send an affirmative reply to hold North-South parliamentary talks.

The GFTUK will make all possible sincere efforts to arrange North-South parliamentary talks and to successfully push ahead with them.

[Dated] 13 April 1985, Pyongyang

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON SUPPORT FOR TALKS PROPOSAL

SK161233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] On 13 April, RENMIN RIBAO of China carried a commentary supporting the proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly. The paper said:

On 9 April, the fourth session of the Seventh DPRK SPA adopted a letter to the South Korean National Assembly proposing that the two sides of North and South Korea hold parliamentary talks to achieve national reconciliation and trust and to alleviate the situation created on the Korean peninsula.

The letter was delivered to the South Korean side the same day. This is another effort by the DPRK to improve North-South relations and to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Recalling the fact that, thanks to the active efforts of the North side of Korea last year, the two sides of Korea agreed to hold the second North-South economic talks and the eighth North-South Red Cross talks early this year, the paper continued: However, the talks have been inevitably postponed because South Korea destroyed the atmosphere for talks and artificially created tension by jointly staging with the United States the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise this year.

On 4 April, proposing the resumption of North-South talks to the South Korean side, the DPRK proposed that North-South economic talks be held on 17 May and Red Cross talks on 28 May. Following this, the North side of Korea also proposed to the South side of Korea that North-South parliamentary talks be held. Thus, the DPRK proposed that the range of North-South talks be expanded from the economic field to the political field.

This is indeed a proposal worthy of welcome and fully shows the sincerity of the North side of Korea to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula. This proposal for dialogue would be an effective step in promoting understanding between the two sides of Korea, eliminating the confrontation between them, and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We hope that the South Korean side will willingly accept the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. Starting various talks between the North and South sides of Korea in the flower-blooming springtime will give very great encouragement and hope to all Korean people and all people who want the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Almost 40 years have passed since Korea was divided into North and South and brethren with the same blood were unable to meet with each other. The Chinese people are now eagerly hoping that such North-South division will be terminated as early as possible through the realization of North-South talks and the course of contact between the two sides.

RADIO DENOUNCES CHON SPEECH AT NAVAL ACADEMY

SK140359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1250 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Commentary by (?Pyongyang Broadcasting Station) committee station commentator (Cho Tong-ik): "Malicious Agitation of War"]

[Text] On 11 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called speech at the graduation and commissioning ceremony at the puppet Naval Academy. In his speech, the puppet traitor incited war fever by carrying out far-fetched fabricated propaganda that we are assuming the posture like that which we assume just before entering a war. Not satisfied with this, he even dared to stress the need to establish a posture of punishment to destroy our very being. In fact, this is a malicious instigation of war and an open act of challenge to us.

At the present time when the people at home and abroad unanimously want to see tension reduced in our country and a new means to achieve peace and peaceful reunification found, he unhesitatingly made such war-like violent remarks, openly challenging such aspirations of the people. This clearly exposes their war-madness which is reaching an extreme.

There is no further need to expose that the puppet traitor's theory on southward invasion is a sheerly false tricky plot. This is because the threat of southward invasion does not exist in reality nor can it.

We have only recently, displayed many times through practical measures that we have no intention of a southward invasion and that we are trying to solve peacefully the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. At the beginning of last year, we put forth the proposal for tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea. Last autumn, we took the initiative to propose the North-South dialogue after realizing the relief measure to the South Korean flood victims. These proposals are a clear-cut expression of such an intention.

In particular, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA, which opened on 9 April, put forth the epochal peace proposal for North-South parliamentary talks in order to provide a new way to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification. This proposal embodies only the sincere wishes to see the compatriots live peacefully rather than fight.

This notwithstanding, he is still making reckless remarks about destroying our very being while repeating the hackneyed ballad of the southward invasion whose truth has been exposed. How can we tolerate such a rash act?

To be frank, if someone is assuming the posture of war preparations in our country, it is not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. This is clearly corroborated by the largest-ever "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which was staged for approximately 2 months since the beginning of last February.

In terms of its scope, content, and characteristics, this military exercise has been a comprehensive and 3-dimensional preliminary war and a nuclear test war aimed at launching a pre-emptive strike against our Republic from the sky, the ground, and the sea. This exercise itself has been an open act of war against us.

If they do not have a wicked scheme to launch a sudden surprise attack against our Republic, how come have they committed such an adventuresome act of playing with fire?

The puppets' clamor about southward invasion is like a thief crying "stop thief." It is clear that their clamor is a deliberate fabricated propaganda aimed at justifying their schemes of preparing for a war of northward invasion.

It is not by chance that, with the approach of his junket to the United States, the puppet traitor made such absurd remarks. Under the pretext of so-called southward invasion, the puppet traitor is trying to beg his U.S. master for continuous occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and for more military aid for the preparations for northward invasion.

Also, the puppets are spreading the theory on southward invasion as a means to avert their crisis of power. As is known, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the struggle spirit against dictatorship and for democratization is rising higher among the youths, students, and people in South Korea. The movement of the off-stage forces is also taking on a strong antigovernment color. In view of this, the puppets are trying to divert the attention of the people and the dissident factions elsewhere and to avert the deepening crisis in rule by creating an atmosphere of tension, as if something will break out immediately. But, the puppets' attempt is useless.

At the moment, the entire nation demands that compatriots refrain from aggravating tension through confrontation, and open the road to the reduction of tension and peace by holding dialogue. Dialogue and confrontation are incompatible.

If the South Korean side is willing to develop North-South relations through dialogue, it should not incite a sense of antagonism and confrontation against us and should replace its war line with a peace line. If they should continue to rush along the road to confrontation and war while not doing this, they will receive greater curses and denunciation from the nation.

Chon 'Whipping up War Fever'

SK131052 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] In a so-called speech delivered yesterday at the 39th commencement ceremony of Korea Naval Academy, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the North has adopted a posture of war preparation and that an all-out effort should be devoted to building a posture of punishing it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's repeated babblings about the theory of the nonexistent southward invasion while whipping up war fever among the men and officers of the army stems from his goal to justify a scheme of preparing for a war of aggression and to placate the spirit of antidictatorial struggle for democracy of the masses from all walks of life.

Because of the antidictatorial struggle for democracy and anti-U.S. struggle for independence staged by the masses from all walks of life against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's traitorous junket to the United States and U.S. demand that South Korea open its markets to U.S. products which are surging forward daily in the wake of the elections for the 12th-term National Assembly, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now faced with a great crisis in its rule.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is besieged by crisis-consciousness and therefore disconcerted, is now making his last-ditch efforts to divert the people's spirit of struggle by whipping up North-South confrontation and war fever while spreading the theory of nonexistent southward invasion.

At a time when the North has proposed the holding of North-South parliamentary talks as a measure to root out the prevailing danger of war and to provide an epochal phase for the relaxation of tension, Chon Tu-hwan is whipping up North-South confrontation and war fever while spreading the theory of southward invasion. This is nothing but a traitorous act of opposing national rapprochement, trust, and peace and peaceful reunification of the country at all costs.

Instead of paying lip service to national harmony and peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop anticommunist rackets and maneuverings for war preparations.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 16 APRIL

SK170018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0011 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA) — A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the presidium of the union, arrived in Pyongyang by air on April 16.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-Chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Oleg Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here. In the evening the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a party for the delegation.

CHINESE ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK170016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA) -- A Chinese electric power delegation headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on April 16 by air to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Chinese River Amnok hydro-power company. It was met at the airport by Yi Chi-chan, minister of electric power industry, and other officials concerned, and Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. The Ministry of Electric Power Industry hosted a reception for the delegation in the evening.

WPK GREETES NEW ALBANIAN WORKERS PARTY CHIEF

SK160847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on April 14 to Ramiz Alia on his election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. The message reads:

We extend congratulations to you on your election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and wish you success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS BANGLADESH PARTY LEADER

SK170013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The guest presented a floral basket and a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song on his 73rd birthday and wished him good health and a long life and conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guest. He gave a gift to the latter.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO USSR OF KIM YONG-NAM

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Northeast Asia section of the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHON U.S. TRIP, N-S TALKS

SK171036 Seoul YONHAP in English 0911 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (YONHAP) -- Security cooperation will top the agenda of the upcoming summit talks between South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday. Chon is scheduled to make an "official working visit" to Washington April 25-27.

At a press conference concerning Chon's U.S. visit, Yi said that Chon and Reagan will discuss ways to reduce tensions on and bring peace to the Korean peninsula, as well as the development of bilateral relations on a stable, long-term basis. North Korea is showing "unusual moves," completing preparation for a preemptive attack on South Korea by building up a supply of attack weapons and deploying its forces near the demilitarized zone, he explained. "The reaffirmation of the determination between South Korea and the United States for security to counter the North Korean threat is more important now than at any other time," Yi said.

Concerning South Korean-U.S. security cooperation, Yi said that the two presidents will discuss a wide range of issues, including how to prevent the recurrence of the situation in which U.S.-built helicopters were illegally exported to North Korea, the flow of military equipment and sophisticated technology from the West into North Korea, the export of South Korean defense industry products to third countries, the possibility of increasing U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) to South Korea, the possibility of improving FMS repayment conditions, and the reenforcement of an early warning system against North Korean provocations.

Yi said that North Korea will probably perpetrate provocations against the South before the opening of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul, in an attempt to turn public attention away from the North's economic failure and from the political problems stemming from the planned transfer of dynastic power from Kim Il-song to his son, Chong-il. In addition, Pyongyang would like to exploit disturbances to undermine the suitability of Seoul as the site of the two sports events. Therefore, Yi said, "we cannot overemphasize importance of the U.S. security commitment to South Korea, because the next three to four years will be a very crucial period for the security of the Korean peninsula."

In regard to the so-called "tripartite talks" proposed by North Korea, Yi said the United States supports Seoul's position that the Korean question should be resolved through direct inter-Korean dialogue. "After the direct inter-Korean dialogue yields some progress, four-party talks involving the United States and China could be considered in order to create a favorable international atmosphere," Yi said. The best way to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, however, is to hold successful inter-Korean economic and Red Cross talks, he said.

In the upcoming summit talks, Chon and Reagan will also have the opportunity to seek ways of forging an international atmosphere conducive to a continuing inter-Korean dialogue, and depending on the results of the dialogue, cooperation of China and other countries surrounding the Korean peninsula could be considered, Yi said. Yi said that South Korea will explain to the United States its basic position supporting free trade and will seek U.S. understanding of the fact that a rapid market opening will incur considerable obstacles as a result of Korea's domestic economic situation.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST CHON'S VISIT TO U.S.

HK171244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (AFP) -- Some 1,500 university students clashed with tear-gas-throwing riot police here today after rallying against South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Washington.

The demonstrators, who said they represented the nation's 20 leading universities, were gathered at Seoul's Korea University campus to form "the Nationwide Student Federation for National Independence." The rally demanded that U.S. President Ronald Reagan stop bolstering up "the dictatorial Chon regime," particularly since it suffered a setback in parliamentary elections here in February. Mr. Chon is to go to Washington next week.

The students for two hours fought several hundred riot police deployed outside the campus gate by throwing stones and burning torches under barrages of tear-gas bombs. They then dispersed.

Similar campus demonstrations took place yesterday at eight universities, all demanding that the government inaugurate greater democracy.

Information Minister Yi Won-hong told the foreign press here that the demonstrations were being joined only by a minority of students and that the majority cared more about their study.

Anti-government student demonstrations are normally rekindled in April, timed with the anniversary of the 1960 student revolt on April 19, which toppled the dictatorial regime of President Syngman Rhee.

NKDP HEAD MAKES FIRST VISIT TO CHONGWADAE

SK170027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] A reception given in honor of Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers at Chongwadae Monday became the first occasion for the hawkish opposition New Korea Democratic Party's [NDKP] leader Yi Min-u to visit Chongwadae.

Key post-holders from the major political parties were invited to the party and among them were Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), NDP's [New Korea Democratic Party] Yi and minor opposition Korea National Party president Yi Man-sop. Yi, however, had no chance to have meaningful conversation with the President.

Meanwhile, President Chon said in his dinner speech: "The history of our relations goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century when Hendrik Hamel, a Dutch mariner, was shipwrecked off our shores." "Some 13 years later, he left Korea and wrote an account of his experiences entitled, 'An Account of the Shipwreck of a Dutch Vessel on the Coast of the Isle of Quelpaert, Together With the Description of the Kingdom of Korea.' This was the first work about Korea in a Western language," he said.

Lubbers said in reply that some observers have referred to Korea's impressive economic development as a miracle, as if it were some sort of magic. "As an economist, however, I know that no such magic exists. The economic growth of your country is indeed impressive, but that is an achievement, not a miracle."

YI MIN-U REAFFIRMS REMARKS ON CONSTITUTION CHANGE

SK170003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], yesterday reaffirmed his opinion that the incumbent President may run for reelection in case the Constitution is revised to elect the president by direct popular voting. He made the point in a meeting of the NDP's [New Korea Democratic Party] Executive Council when he was asked to clarify his remarks on the constitutional amendment made in a Kwanhun Club-sponsored public debate, which stirred a controversy.

After the meeting that lasted for two and a half hours at the party headquarters, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok quoted Yi as saying "A new Constitution should not exclude any specific individual from the category of presidential candidates." Yi, however, added "I don't believe that President Chon Tu-hwan will run for president again in light of his repeated promise for a single term as well as the spirit of the Constitution made by himself."

If Chon attempts to run again, spokesman Hong quoted Yi as saying, the NDP will "seriously discuss" how to cope with it in a special committee which the party plans to establish to work on the constitutional amendment. Yi went on, "President Chon should disclose a schedule for democratization chiefly concerning constitutional revision for direct election of the president and then resign before the end of his tenure." The present Constitution, enacted four years ago, stipulates that the tenure of the incumbent will expire in early 1988.

He stressed that an election-management cabinet should be formed to ensure fair elections under the revised Constitution. His clarification of views on the constitutional revision was made against the intra-party criticism that Yi has revealed his views without prior consultations with party seniors.

Party president Yi argued in an interview last month with Japan's daily Sankei Shimbun that the incumbent President should step down before August next year after announcing a democratization timetable. His remarks instantly froze relations with the ruling Democratic Justice Party, but the controversy ended as the NDP did not answer the DJP's four-point public questionnaire.

NDP spokesman Hong told reporters, "Members of the Executive Council attentively listened to Yi. They affirmatively accepted the political conviction and confidence that Yi showed with regard to the constitutional revision."

However, during the heated meeting, Yi Chol-sung, a minor faction leader, said that party president's recent remarks were feared to cause a controversy with regard to the constitutional provision that banned the incumbent from running again. Paragraph 2 Article 129 of the present Constitution provides that the constitutional amendments for the term of office of the President or for a change allowing for the reelection of the president shall not be effective "for the President in office at the time of the revision proposal." Another party senior Kim Chae-kwang said, "We cannot allow President Chon to seek reelection in any case."

KNP OPPOSES DELAY IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

SK170002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Korea National Party (KNP) said yesterday that the release of political prisoners and amnesty for them should not be a prerequisite to the opening of the 12th-term National Assembly.

In a statement, the minor opposition party said, "We think it very natural that the release of prisoners, amnesty, and reinstatement should be conducted at an early date." However, it argues, "It is not desirable that the opening of the Assembly is delayed due to these issues."

It went on, "There are many issues such as the inter-Korean talks and economic problems to be solved in the parliament. Accordingly, the opening of the Assembly must not be postponed further for the interest and tactics of specific parties."

ROK, NORTH DELEGATIONS TO ATTEND BANDUNG CONFERENCE

SK170104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Both Seoul and Pyongyang will send five-man delegations each to an event marking the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference to be held on April 24-25 in the Indonesian city of Bandung, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

National Unification Minister Yi Se-ki and Assistant Foreign Minister Han U-sok will head the Seoul delegation which will leave for Jakarta Sunday. The north Korean delegation will be led by Son Song-pil, vice chairman of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the north Korean Red Cross Central Committee. The Pyongyang mission will include vice foreign minister Pong Chang-ho.

The largest-ever event commemorating the Bandung Conference in 1955 will be attended by delegates from some 70 countries in Asia and Africa and representatives of international organizations. Indonesia invited Korea to attend the 30th anniversary event. It did not invite Korea to the 25th ceremony.

The Bandung Conference was held on April 18-22, 1955, jointly-sponsored by Indonesia, Burma, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan with the purpose of maximizing political, economic and cultural cooperation among countries in Asia and Africa. It was attended by 24 other countries in the region, and it served as the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement nowadays.

During the two-day commemoration, 39th U.N. General Assembly Chairman Paul John Lusaka, Non-Aligned Movement Chairman and Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi, and Indonesian President Suharto will make speeches supporting the spirit of the Bandung Conference. The Korean delegation will express its firm support for the efforts to strengthen solidarity among countries in Asia and Africa.

PRC INVITES ROK FIRMS TO BEIJING TRADE FAIR

SK171048 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Apr 85 p 2

[By correspondent Pak Sun-chae]

[Text] Hong Kong -- On 13 April, the Hong Kong branch of Communist China's Committee for the Promotion of International Trade telexed invitations to branch offices of Korean companies and enterprises operating in Hong Kong to participate in a trade fair scheduled for November in Beijing to be held under the aegis of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific at the United Nations and the Communist Chinese Committee for the Promotion of International Trade.

DJP URGES STERN MEASURES AGAINST LAW VIOLATIONS

SK170045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government yesterday to deal sternly with all forms of law violations, pointing out that the authority of law is now in jeopardy.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, said that the nation has been plagued by a succession of violations of laws and regulations, a proliferation of illegal political organizations and the spread of numerous "impure" printed materials since the February elections for the National Assembly. "Moves threatening social order and discipline are on the rise, making the people feel restless," No told a joint meeting of the administration-DJP policy coordination meeting held at the party headquarters, according to party spokesman Sim Myong-po. No called on the government to crack down on any law violators or perpetrators of violent acts who seek to "take advantage of our efforts to expand social autonomy and openness," Sim said.

Also on hand at the nearly four-hour meeting was Prime Minister No Sin-yong. No also urged the administration to complete the work of revamping the national tax structure before the end of this year, one year ahead of schedule.

On labor problems, Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon disclosed a plan to set up a labor research institute to devise effective short- and long-term labor policies. The institute will be manned by labor specialists. Cho pledged stepped-up efforts to remove factors which might cause labor unrest. He said that his ministry will seek to strengthen the roles of representatives of labor-management cooperative councils and of industrial unions. The government, the minister said, is resolved to hold "open-hearted" dialogue with labor-related organizations including the Urban Industrial mission.

Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo told the meeting that his agency will take a variety of steps to get rid of inconveniences in the daily living of citizens.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE EDUCATION MINISTER -- The Government yesterday appointed Kim Chan-chae, 53, assistant minister for education policy, vice minister of education. Kim has reached the vice minister's post after 25 years at the ministry. A native of Masan, Kyongsangnam-do, he majored in English education at the Seoul National University College of Education. Kim's predecessor Chung Hui-chae, is to be named president of Seoul City University, sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 12 Apr 85 p 8 SK]

THAI BORDER OPERATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING 11 APRIL

BK170659 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0520 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Apr (SPK) -- Thailand violated Cambodian territory in the air, on the ground, and at sea for the 254th time during the week ending 11 April. Thai reconnaissance and fighter planes on 29 occasions overflowed the areas north of Hill 581 (Preah Vihear), Ampil (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), and Phnom Malai and Pailin (Battambang) from 2 to 3 km inside Cambodia's airspace.

Thai vessels carried out 169 incursions in the areas located between 10 and 20 nautical miles off Kong and Tang islands. On the grounds, Thai artillery fired 56 barrages on the sectors of the Cambodia-Laos-Thai border; the southwestern part of the Preah Vihear Temple (Preah Vihear); the vicinity of Yeang Dangcum, Pailin, and Ta Sanh (Battambang); and Route 56 and Smat Deng (Pursat).

Also during this week, groups of the reactionary Cambodian army remnants infiltrated across the border from Thailand into the interior of Cambodia to commit sabotage. However, they were punished by Cambodian border guards and the local population as 336 of them were put out of action -- including 40 captured -- and hundreds of weapons seized.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR ALBANIA'S HOXHA

BK161414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A memorial service was held at the KUFNCD National Council office this afternoon, 16 April, by the high-ranking party, National Assembly, government, and front leaders; cadres, employees, and workers of central ministries, departments, offices, and units; and representatives of the KPRAF, of the Buddhist clergy, minority groups, and mass organizations in tribute to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Democratic Front National Council of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [PSRA], who passed away on 10 April 1985. Among those present were Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Council and of the front National Council; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of domestic and foreign trade; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Council, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association. Several other leaders of state institutions were on hand. Also present were the ambassadors, charges d'affairs, counselors, and representatives of friendly countries' embassies in Phnom Penh.

After the party and state leaders laid a wreath bearing the inscription: Saddest condolences to the late Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and stood in silence in memory of the dead, Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an glowingly underlined the example of heroism and struggle set by the activities of Comrade Enver Hoxha, a renown leader of the AWP and people who made all kinds of sacrifices for the prosperity of the Albanian nation and well-being of the Albanian people.

She stressed that the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha was a great loss not only to the AWP and people, but also to the Cambodian Government and people. She went on to say that the Cambodian party, Government, and people pledge to emulate the precious example of heroism set by Comrade Enver Hoxha and to further enhance the bonds of international unity and international proletarian solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, Albania, and other fraternal socialist countries in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland set by step toward glorious socialism. This ceremony ended in an atmosphere permeated with utter sadness, sorrow, regret, and grief.

KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT ON NEW YEAR, ANNIVERSARY

BK160341 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Statement by Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan on traditional New Year and the 10th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots and comrades-in-arms: On the occasions of our nation's traditional New Year, the Year of the Ox of Buddhist Era 2528 and the 10th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to extend best wishes to our people, all compatriots inside and outside the country, and all comrades-in-arms -- cadres and male and female combatants. May all of you enjoy good health, always be active in combat, and jointly strive to surmount all obstacles in our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, and race exterminators so as to score more victories.

Every year, on this auspicious occasion, we review the outcome of our struggle. This year, how did the Vietnamese enemy attack us and with what results? How did we counter-attack? To assess the situation correctly, we must examine these two questions simultaneously and collectively. The greater its defeats, the more the Vietnamese enemy has increased its forces in an attempt to attack us and relieve its state of defeat. This year, it sent a large number of troops to attack us along the border. However, it could only seize land; it failed to eliminate our forces. The most important factor in war, particularly in a guerrilla war, is forces. The situation on the battlefield might change, but as long as we can defend our forces, we still can fight on against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Vietnamese enemy could only seize land, but suffered heavy losses on the Phnom Malai, south Sisophon, and other battlefields along the border. Our small units launched guerrilla activities in a lively and skillful way, thus making the Vietnamese jump on our landmines and die in large groups before they could seize an inch of our land. Thus, in the battles along the border from December to the middle of February, we killed or wounded more than 10,000 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, mostly Vietnamese regular and assault forces. Another objective of this Vietnamese offensive was to prevent us from arranging the ceremony for the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea to receive credentials from some friendly countries' ambassadors, but they failed to fulfill this aim. The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea successfully received credentials from the ambassadors of friendly countries as scheduled. Therefore, in their border offensives, the Vietnamese suffered heavy losses and obtained little success -- that is, they could only seize land. Militarily speaking, the Vietnamese lost.

How did we attack the Vietnamese enemy and with what results? Since last year, we have divided the battlefields throughout the country into three groups. We regard the battlefields around the Tonle Sap region as the first group because they are of strategic significance, deciding victory or defeat.

The second group comprises the border battlefields and the third group other battlefields throughout the country on which we are launching guerrilla activities. This year, we fought more effectively and actively against the Vietnamese enemy in these three groups of battlefields than in previous years. The situation on the border battlefields -- the second group -- has been described. We are continuing to attack and wear down the Vietnamese enemy on these border battlefields. On the third group of battlefields, we have been launching guerrilla attacks and the 5-attack tactics more effectively than during the 6th dry season. We have been attacking commune, Vietnamese transportation routes -- railroads and all other kinds of transportation routes -- their small positions, their small-scale and medium-scale operations, and provincial and district towns -- such as the Ratanakiri provincial town, the Dambe district town in Kompong Cham Province, and Kompong Trach district town in Kampot Province. More important are the developments on the first groups of battlefields. This year, the first group of battlefields has the following special points:

The first point is that we launched the 5-attack tactics more effectively than last year. Our daily combat is to attack communes and railroad tracks. After the Vietnamese enemy has repaired the dismantled railroad tracks, we attack and destroy them again. We have done this repeatedly, causing greater difficulties for the Vietnamese enemy in transporting supplies to its forces in the western part of Cambodia.

The second special point is that we have continued to attack more provincial and district towns and townships. We attacked the provincial and district towns and townships. We attacked the provincial towns that we attacked last year, such as the Battambang, Siem Reap, and Pursat provincial towns. This year, we attacked another provincial town, that is, the Kompong Chhnang provincial towns. We have continued to attack more vigorously the district towns and townships in the four provinces that we attacked before. At the same time, we have attacked townships in Kompong Chhnang Province, such as Chhnok Tru, Phat Sanday, Kompong Leng, Kompong Thkov, Peam Chhkaok, Kompong Ta Ches, Prey Kri, Samroang Sen, Chranok, Baribo district town, and Peam Lovek.

The third special point is that we have extended the first group of battlefields to the capital, Phnom Penh. We swept the Vietnamese from areas along the Tonle Sap Lake -- from Chhnok Tru, Kompong Leng, and Kompong Ta Ches in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province -- through to Prek Kdam, Kaoh Chen, Kompong Os, (Peam Sitha), Prek Pnou, and Muk Kampul in Kandal Province, which is only 12 km from Phnom Penh. We also swept the Vietnamese enemy from areas in Baray and Tang Kouk Districts in Kompong Thom Province to Prey Chhor and Cheung Prey Districts in Kompong Cham Province and from Cheung Prey District to Roka Kaong, Prek Russei, and Prek Anhchanh in Muk Kampul District of Kandal Province along the Mekong River.

Our forces in the areas along the Mekong River have now linked up with those along the Tonle Sap Lake. They are now launching lively, mobile attacks on the Vietnamese enemy in Kompong Tralach, Ponhea Loe, and Muk Kampul Districts.

Therefore, during this 7th dry season, we advanced another step while the Vietnamese enemy has become more deeply bogged down both in the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and in the western border. We are still concentrating on launching guerrilla warfare as our basic struggle. However, we have fought better than in the previous years both in terms of our 5-attack tactics and the expansion of the battlefields, particularly in expanding our first group of battlefields closer to Phnom Penh. We have been able to launch our attacks both before and after the Vietnamese enemy launched its offensives along the border. We have been able to attack provincial towns, district towns, and other townships. We have attacked communes, cut off the Vietnamese enemy's transportation routes, smashed Vietnamese manpower, and destroyed Vietnamese war materiel.

We have been able to carry out our attacks both in the dry and rainy seasons. We have continued to attack the Vietnamese enemy in these three groups of battlefields more actively. These three groups of battlefields are linked to and help each other. For this reason, the Vietnamese enemy is facing an insolvable problem. When it tries to resist us in the first group of battlefields, it leaves a hole on the others. Thus, it can never resist our five attacks, which are being launched throughout the country. Our five attacks, especially the attack on communes, are of political, economic, and military significance. Politically, our attacks are aimed at the Vietnamese administrators who have oppressed, suppressed, and recruited our people to serve them. Economically, our attacks are aimed at the Vietnamese rice-looting networks in villages and communes where the Vietnamese enemy stores rice looted from the people to feed its aggressor troops in Cambodia and to send to Vietnam. Militarily, we attack the Vietnamese networks for forcibly recruiting our youths to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression. For this reason, we have repeatedly attacked communes in order to wear out the political, economic, food supply, and military bases of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia, thus shaking and dispersing them gradually every passing year.

Whenever our National Army launched attacks against the Vietnamese enemy deep in the interior of the country, particularly in the first group of battlefields where there are large numbers of people, we always liberated people from the evil claws of the Vietnamese enemy, were welcomed by the people, and could extend and strengthen our guerrilla zone and bases and our liberated zone. We have been able to stimulate larger numbers of people to oppose the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. While we were attacking the Vietnamese enemy, hundreds and even thousands of Cambodian soldiers took the opportunity to desert the Vietnamese to join our National Army and people in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy or to return home.

Thus, we have made further advances in all fields. At the same time, our CGDK groups have united more closely. The stand of unity and joint struggle until all Vietnamese enemy aggressors are withdrawn from Cambodia has been firmly strengthened. The Vietnamese enemy's maneuvers to undermine our CGDK have been successively frustrated.

In the international arena, the world has increasingly supported our people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The world has become well aware of the Vietnamese enemy's aggressive and expansionist nature, the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese strategies in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions, and the extremely tricky and deceitful maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy who refuses to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions adopted during the past 6 years by the United Nations. The world has condemned the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more strongly and demanded more firmly that they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

On this occasion, we would like to express our profound thanks to all friends near and far throughout the world for supporting the struggle waged by our Cambodian people and CGDK and demanding firmly that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. We would like to thank the ASEAN countries in particular. The stand of the ASEAN countries and the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world in demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia is a just action as well as a concrete force contributing to the struggle waged on the battlefield by our Cambodian people. We are convinced that, with the coordination of these two forces, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will finally be compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will again enjoy peace and happiness; Cambodia will be restored its sovereignty as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country; and peace and security in the Asian and Pacific regions will be genuinely ensured.

Dear compatriots and comrades-in-arms, the more they are defeated, the more cruel and barbarous the Vietnamese enemy aggressors become. They threaten our people daily. They mobilize our people and force them to build fences around their villages, prevent them from earning a living outside their villages, rob them of their rice to starve them to death, and force them to clear brush along their transportation routes and at the border. Thus our people must desert their villages and rice fields, dying in dozens and even hundreds from starvation and illness. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to use chemical weapons to kill our people.

This year, hundreds of thousands of our people were compelled to flee their country, deserting their villages and crops, to take refuge from war in the Kingdom of Thailand. All of us are enraged at and nurture great indignation against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We pledge to rally further the great union of our national forces and struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor troops from our beloved fatherland.

We would like to bow our heads to pay homage, with great respect and admiration, to the souls of all our fallen comrades-in-arms. All of us in the front and the rear pledge to hold aloft the glorious and noble combat banners of all comrades-in-arms and struggle resolutely to defend at all costs our Cambodian nation and territory, which are soaked with your fresh blood. Although our struggle is a tense and complicated one full of tests and trials, it has been marked by successive victories in all fields.

Encouraged by our victories during the past more than 6 years and based on our resolute determination and with world support and assistance, we will certainly win the final victory.

In conclusion, I would like to extend once again best wishes to our people, all compatriots at home and abroad, and all comrades-in-arms, cadres and male and female combatants. May you enjoy good health and always have an enthusiastic will to fight. I would like to express our respect to all combatants who have been injured in their valiant struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. May you successfully carry on your glorious fighting life. May all wounded combatants recover quickly so as to carry on your sacred tasks. May the CGDK, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, become more stable and last forever.

Long live the anti-Vietnamese forces of the great union!

Long live the CGDK!

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors will definitely be driven out of Cambodia!

SOUPHANOUVONG ATTENDS VIENTIANE YOUTH MEETING

BK161230 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 16 (KPL) -- A grand-rally was recently held here by the Lao Peoples' Revolutionary Youth Union to hail the successful implementation of the "3 solidarity and 4 offensive" campaign.

It was attended, among others, by Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, president of the Republic, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the PRP CC, acting first secretary of the Central Committee of the LPRYU, and representatives the Soviet Komsomol and the GDR's FDJ [Free German Youth]. A rotation banner of merits of the government was presented to Oudomsai Province with best achievements in carrying out the campaign.

In his speech, President Souphanouvong highly congratulated the achievements scored by several youth organizations during the campaign. He brought out the significant role of the youth in the national defence and socialist construction. The president also denounced the schemes of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, the imperialists and other reactionary forces in instigating the Thai reactionaries to launch a psychological warfare against the Lao youth.

A 10,000-strong rally was also held on April 14 by the LPRYU in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the LPRYU. In her speech, Thongvin Phomvihan hailed the remarkable achievements of the youth in the past 30 years. She attributed these glorious victories to the resolute struggle and ardent patriotism of the youth under the guidance of the party. The rally voiced its support for the proposal for solving regional problems set forth by the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministerial conference, and for the constant efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for easing world tension, curbing the arms race and preventing of the militarization of outer space. The rally reaffirmed its determination to further strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries. It also pledged to consolidate solidarity with the youth of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the peace-loving youth in the world.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON ALBANIA'S HOXHA DEATH

BK161114 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 16 (KPL) -- The Central Committee of the LPRP, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on April 12, sent a message expressing condolences over the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania (PLA).

"Comrade Enver Hoxha as a founder and leader of the PLA had devoted all his life to the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle, for the liberation of the country and the improvement of the Albanian people's life," said the message.

The Lao leaders' telegram further praised Enver Hoxha for having significantly contributed to the strengthening of the Lao-Albanian solidarity and friendship. It expressed the Lao side's wish to share the griefs with the Central Committee of the PLA CC, the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the people of Albania, and the bereaved family.

SAWETSILA, PRC'S WU XUEQIAN DISCUSS INDOCHINA

BK170815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reaffirmed this morning that China is ready to normalise relations with Vietnam if Hanoi withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said.

Sawanit said Wu made the remark during a three-hour meeting with his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, at the Foreign Ministry this morning. He said Wu will leave for the Philippines tomorrow for an official visit before attending a meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference in Indonesia later this month.

The two foreign ministers had a friendly and straightforward discussion on various topics, Sawanit said. This was the second visit to Thailand by Wu, he added. Among the matters discussed were the world situation, the nuclear arms race between the superpowers and the stability in Southeast Asia, he said.

Sawanit said the Thai side asked the Chinese counterpart to honour the agreement on bilateral investment protection which was signed by Chinese President Li Xiannian during his recent visit to Thailand.

Wu also said that three major obstacles remained in the attempt to normalise relations between China and the Soviet Union, said Sawanit.

EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON CAMBODIA

BK140724 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister [title as published] Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Bangkok yesterday on a five-day official visit for talks on the Kampuchean issue. Arriving from Singapore, Dr Ghali said that he was also here to strengthen "a new momentum" in the relationship between Bangkok and Cairo.

Dr Ghali, who was welcomed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, said that Thailand and Egypt shared similar attitudes towards the Kampuchean problem.

An expert on African affairs and refugees, Dr Ghali said that his country would provide political support to the Kampuchean resistance fighting the Vietnamese occupation, without mentioning possible military aid. Dr Ghali said that he intended to visit refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border and hold talks with representatives of the Kampuchean resistance.

Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann last month announced that he would visit Cairo on May 19-22 to seek aid for the resistance and hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Egypt has supported the resistance politically with Egyptian Ambassador to Thailand Ihab Mohamed Zaki presenting his credentials to Prince Sihanouk inside Kampuchea last year.

During Dr Ghali's visit he will also call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, to inform them on the Middle East situation. Before leaving the country, Dr Ghali will give a press conference on April 17 at the Hilton Hotel.

USE OF BORDER TENSION TO EXTEND ATHIT TERM DENIED

BK161720 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Apr 85 pp 2, 16

[Excerpt] On 14 April, Major General Kamon Udomsin, secretary to the Supreme Command, denied as incorrect and inappropriate the charge that the military had exploited the situation, especially the border situation, in order to get an extension of official tenure for General Athit Kamlang-ek. He said facts about the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border are known worldwide. Thailand was not responsible for the offensives, but has been on the defensive side against invaders. Those who accused the military of inflating the tension were not speaking reasonably and are narrow-minded people.

Maj Gen Kamon said all sectors in the military are in favor of the extension because they realize that Gen Athit is the most suitable person. He is well versed in matters of national defense, as he has had long experience in the border situation ever since he was regiment commander. "It is not easy to have somebody like him. He has strengthened the Armed Forces. He made clear many times that so long as he is in command, no intruders would be allowed into the country. I agree with Brother Sua [Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit] who said that in a difficult time like this, we need somebody who is really capable, well versed, and well informed of the situation to command the military," Maj Gen Kamon said.

Cabinet Acknowledges Extension

BK161422 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet at its meeting today was informed by the Defense Ministry of the order authorizing an extension of official tenure for General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, from 1 October 1985 to 31 August 1986. The Cabinet acknowledged the decision.

ATHIT, MATICHON AGREE ON LIBEL SUIT SETTLEMENT

BK130128 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 85 p 18

[Text] MATICHON newspaper has agreed to settle its dispute with Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek by paying one million baht damages and apologising in five daily newspapers for five consecutive days, the paper's senior editor Khanchai Bunpan disclosed yesterday. Mr Khanchai told the POST that the out-of-court settlement was reached after he took a senior reporter to Gen Athit's residence last Saturday to apologise for an article in the paper's gossip column.

Gen Athit filed a 20-million-baht libel suit against MATICHON weekly on January 17, claiming that the paper tarnished his reputation by making defamatory statements in its gossip column. The editor said the one million baht compensation would be paid to the Khunying Praphasi Kamlang-ek Foundation within a month.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET CAMBODIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW161556 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest greetings to their Kampuchean counterparts on the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory over the U.S. aggressors.

In a message addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vietnamese leaders said:

The historic victory on April 17, 1975 was resulted from the great, long and hard patriotic war of the Kampuchean people against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, putting an end to the hundreds-year-long colonialist domination. But, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys; the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, had abolished all the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people, driving the Kampuchean nation to the brink of extermination, turning Kampuchea into Beijing's new-type colony and tool to sabotage peace in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people, denying to live in slavery and enjoying help from the Vietnamese people and armed forces, took up arms to smash the sanguinary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, saving themselves from extermination, regaining their genuine revolutionary fruits in the anti-U.S. struggle and ushering in a new era for the Kampuchean history, an era in which the independent and free Kampuchea is developing along the socialist path.

Over the past six years, the Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the PRPK headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin and enjoying the great assistance of the socialist countries and the world progressive people, have promoted their tradition of heroic and staunch fighting and creativeness, overcoming numerous difficulties and trials, thus recording brilliant achievements in building and consolidating their revolutionary power, restoring and developing economy and culture, stabilizing their life and improving their living condition, building and strengthening their defence capacity, then firmly advancing their country along the path of revival and development. The great military and diplomatic victories recorded by the Kampuchean people and army in the last two dry seasons have more and more testified to the marvellous growth of the Kampuchean revolution and the irreversible situation there. The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been constantly consolidated and raised on the international arena. The Vietnamese people warmly hail the glorious triumphs of the Kampuchean people and sincerely wish them still greater successes in their national construction and defence.

The Kampuchean people's glorious victories are also the victories of the great militant solidarity and the allround cooperation among the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Having undergone long and hard trials, the special, loyal and pure relationship among the three countries has constituted a decisive factor for the victory and the law of development of our three countries' revolution. The Vietnamese people, together with the Kampuchean and the Lao peoples are resolved to do their utmost to unceasingly consolidate and strengthen the military solidarity among the three countries, resolutely defeat all schemes of Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, for independence, freedom and a happy life of people in each country, as well as for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

On this occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and Council of Ministers and the entire people of Kampuchea for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. May the militant solidarity, the special relationship and the allround cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea further consolidated and developed.

NHAN DAN Hails National Day

OW170807 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 17 -- NHAN DAN today editorially observes the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchea people's great historic victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression for national liberation.

"With this historical turning point," NHAN DAN says, "the Kampuchean people would have lived in peace, devoting their energy and talent to economic and cultural development and to the building of a new happy life. However, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, betrayer to its own nation and the Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity, hindered Kampuchea's advance along the path of genuine socialism. It acted on the Chinese expansionists' order, committing an unheard-of genocide in mankind's history, turning Kampuchea into a springboard for armed attacks on and border war against neighbouring countries, and undermining peace and stability in South-East Asia".

"The Kampuchean people did not reconcile themselves to see their country being slumped into extermination. Bringing into play the tradition of valiant struggle that had brought about the April 17 victory, the genuine Kampuchean patriots, rallying under the banner of a broad national united front, uniting with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and coordinating their actions with the Vietnamese Army, rose up to overthrow the genocidal regime, stooge of the Beijing rulers, scoring the resounding victory of January 7, 1979. The People's Republic of Kampuchea came into being and the Kampuchea people embarked on a new era, an era of genuine independence and freedom, taking their country to socialism".

The paper goes on:

"The Kampuchean revolution still faces with numerous difficulties and trials. The hostile forces have not given up their wicked designs but left no stones unturned to oppose the Kampuchean people and the other Indochinese nations. However, the position and strength of the Kampuchean revolution is now stronger than ever. Nobody can reinstall the genocidal corpse on this country. The justice of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries as a whole keeps on shining and the trend toward dialogue in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is ever developing".

"The Kampuchean people's cause of national defense and construction will certainly scale new heights", NHAN DAN says, adding in conclusion that militant solidarity between the people's of Vietnam and Kampuchea and among the Indochinese peoples will further develop in the interests of each nation and the three fraternal countries.

DELEGATIONS HONOR HOXHA AT ALBANIAN EMBASSY

OW161624 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16 -- Delegations of various Vietnamese public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi on April 15-16 paid last respects to Enver Hoxha at the Albanian Embassy here.

These include the delegations of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and of National Defence, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Vocational and Higher Education, Water Conservancy, and Agriculture, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Science and Technology, the mother and child commission, and the Hanoi party and people's committees.

Members of diplomatic corps here also paid homage to Enver Hoxha.

Many public offices and mass organizations have sent condolences to their Albanian counterparts.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS HANOI FORESTRY CONFERENCE

BK171751 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the work performed by the forestry sector in 1984. Attending the conference were Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and delegates of the forestry sector from the central level and various localities.

In 1984, thanks to the continuous and vigorous efforts of more than 800,000 forestry workers throughout the country, the forestry sector outstandingly fulfilled all the norms prescribed in the state plan. Regarding the logging industry, more than 1,481,000 cubic meters of logs were cut, fulfilling 105.8 percent of the plan norm. Of this total, more than 180,000 cubic meters were exported, representing 106 percent of the target. Regarding concentrated afforestation, 126,236 hectares were realized, fulfilling 147 percent of the plan. Concerning scattered afforestation, localities throughout the country planted a total of 478 million trees, exceeding the target by 19.6 percent.

Regarding the allocation of lands and forests, more than 900,000 hectares were parcelled out in 1984. Many localities have begun to link the allocation of lands and forests with the reorganization of production at the district level; and on this basis, initial steps have been taken to rationally rearrange the production force in every district and to practice the formula of agroforestry combination on the allocated areas. This has greatly contributed to the fulfillment of the main forestry targets in every basic units.

The conferees were very elated and proud to welcome Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, who called on and addressed the conference. He praised the achievements recorded by the forestry sector in 1984 and pointed out the shortcomings that must be rapidly overcome so as to enable forestry in our country to take new steps forward in terms of quality, bring about good economic results to serve the people's life, and contribute to enriching the country.

The chairman also urged all echelons and sectors from the central to local levels to develop an even more profound awareness of forestry work and at the same time, to strictly and creatively carry out party and state lines and policies toward forestry with a view to exploiting in the most effective manner the country's forest resources.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION'S COMMUNIQUE ON MEXICO VISIT

OW161619 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16 -- Following is a press communique on the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation's visit to Mexico:

"At the invitation of the Congress of the United States of Mexico, a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho paid a friendly visit to Mexico from April 8-12, 1985.

"While in Mexico, the delegation visited various historical relics, cultural and economic establishments in the capital city and the Puebla State, wherever it went the delegation was warmly welcomed by local officials and people.

"The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation had contacts with leaders of the Senate and Federal Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on the issues concerning the relations between the two countries as well as on international issues of mutual concern.

"The Vietnamese side hailed the active participation of Mexico in the joint efforts to stop the arms race, prevent the danger of a nuclear war and ease the international tense situation. The Vietnamese side holds that President Miguel de la Madrid's attendance at the six countries' summit in India and his signing in the New Delhi statement are active contributions to the cause of defending world peace.

"The Vietnamese side highly valued Mexico's positive contribution to the world people's common struggle for the establishment of a new, equitable and reasonable world economic order, and voiced strong support for the great efforts made by Mexico, together with countries in the Contadora Group as well as other countries in seeking a political solution for the situation in the Central America through negotiations so as to restore peace and stability in the region.

"The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation expressed profound sympathy and support for the Mexican people's struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty, natural resources, to build and develop the economy and improve their living conditions, and wished them many successes in their just cause.

"The Mexican side welcomed the great achievements recorded the Vietnamese people in their national liberation and reunification and in the economic, cultural and social development.

"The Mexican side appreciated the Vietnamese people and Government's efforts aimed at achieving peace and stability in the region.

"The Mexican Congress delegation expressed deep feelings towards the Vietnamese people and wished them many achievements in their national construction and defence.

"The two sides stressed that in the face of the world tense situation caused by the stepped-up arms race, the most urgent task of all nations in the world is to prevent a war and defend peace.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction that over the past ten years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mexico have been constantly consolidated and developed.

"The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation sincerely thanked the Mexican Congress and people for their hospitality accorded it during its stay in Mexico. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho invited a delegation of the Mexican Congress to visit Vietnam. The Mexican side accepted the invitation."

PROVINCES AWARDED GOLD STAR ORDER ON ANNIVERSARY

OW160731 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16 -- The Vietnamese State Council has decided to confer the Gold Star Order, the highest national distinction, on all the 39 provinces and cities and the special zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao on the occasion of the 40th national day (September 2), and the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation (April 30). The conferment is in acknowledgement of the great achievements of the populations of all these localities in the past four decades of revolutionary struggle against foreign aggression and for national construction and defence. In its editorial today, the party paper NHAN DAN says that this is a worthy pride of the Vietnamese people in the whole country.

"The Vietnamese people," the paper notes, "under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam have gone through four decades of glorious revolutionary struggle emblazoned with brilliant victories. From the August revolution in 1945, the Dien Bien Phu victory in 1954, the great victories of spring 1975 and spring 1979 until the present day the Vietnamese people have ridden out of many storms, gone through major turning-points, and accepted innumerable sacrifices and untold privations for the sake of the motherland's independence and freedom and of socialism.

"Bringing this noble tradition into play in the current new struggle, the Vietnamese people are doing all they can to successfully implement the appeal made by party General Secretary Le Duan at the victory celebration ceremony ten years ago. The appeal affirms that the Vietnamese people have sufficient moral energy, wisdom and material strength to overcome all difficulties and attain new heights of the time, to build a modern, rich and strong Vietnam, an impregnable bastion of national independence, democracy and socialism in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole".

GDR PRESENTS 1984 AID IN HAIPHONG CEREMONY

OW111539 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 11 -- GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau this morning made a symbolic hand over in the port city of Haiphong of the GDR people's 1984 aid to the Vietnamese people. The 30.4 million mark worth aid includes medicines, medical and industrial equipment, farm materials and machines. Present at a ceremony jointly held by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFOP) and the Commission to Receive Foreign Aid (CRFA) were Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the VCSFOP; Cao Van, acting chairman of the Haiphong People's Committee; Nguyen Van Duc, representative of the CRFA; and others.

Also present were the captain and sailors of the GDR ship, "Rostock," which carried the aid. Speaking on this occasion, Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau expressed the GDR people's warm feelings to the Vietnamese people and affirmed that the people of the German Democratic Republic would continue their aid to Vietnam and always side with the Vietnamese people in their national defence and socialist construction. For his part, Trinh Ngoc Thai expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude to the Socialist Unity Party, the government and the people of the GDR.

AUSTRALIAHU APPEARS AT PRESS CLUB, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

BK161403 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Report from Canberra by correspondent Walter Hamilton in the "Australian Insight" program on the talks between CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Australian Prime Minister Hawke and on Hu Yaobang's appearance at the National Press Club -- recorded]

[Text] [Hamilton] The Chinese general secretary (?is on his) second visit to a non-communist country. His only prior exposure to a free press was in Japan during the visit in November 1983. Some observers anticipated interesting results when he encountered an unfamiliar Western style bluntness of questioning at the National Press Club in Canberra -- the one occasion on Hu Yaobang's Australian tour when tight protocol and ceremony would be set aside. But the expectations overlooked the special training all members of the present Chinese leadership received during their years of distress during the cultural revolution -- victims of the so-called criticism sessions compared with which the most direct or intimidating questions of a Western journalist would hardly be disturbing.

That Hu Yaobang had learned his lesson well became immediately apparent. No question unbalanced him, no issue overwhelmed. On a number of occasions he refused to comment on matters affecting third countries on the grounds that he could not speak for others or interfere in their affairs,

The most delicate question perhaps concerned the planned visit of U.S. Navy ships to China, and whether they would be permitted to have nuclear weapons aboard. New Zealand's policy to exclude ships carrying nuclear weapons from its ports has put severe strains on the ANZUS treaty that links Australia, America, and New Zealand. Did China support New Zealand's stand and would the American ships be allowed to carry nuclear weapons into Chinese ports? Mr Hu was unflappable. The previous day the Chinese Embassy in Canberra had issued a statement saying that arrangements for the visit of American conventionally-powered ships -- no mention of weapons -- were still being made, and it was purely a matter between China and the United States. That, said Mr Hu, is all we are saying. New Zealand's policy was its own business.

The reaction against the turmoil and destruction of the cultural revolution explained everything about China today. That was the message Hu Yaobang had for his Australian audience. Economic developments and political stability were the watchwords of the Chinese leader's prepared speech. During questions, Mr Hu went even further. The China you see today, he declared, is the China of many generations to come; or if changes occurred they would be to open further, not to close up again.

[Interpreter] With our vast territory, our rich resources, and our socialist assistance which is supported by the people, we should be able to rejuvenate the Chinese nation by working together, going all out and persisting in the efforts for several generations on end. If you want to know the direction China is going, then in my view this is the fundamental direction China follows today and will follow in the decades to come.

In order to achieve our developmental objectives, we will break with self-seclusion, carry out bold reforms, and open up to the outside world while bringing down regional barriers at home.

This is what we have done with marked results in the past few years. I am pleased to tell you that China's economy has been developing in a smooth and healthy manner.

While our economic growth rate had kept increasing in the previous years, it came to more than 11 percent in 1983 and 14 percent in 1984, respectively, and it has still been picking up with vigor in the 1st quarter of this year. This shows that our policies are correct.

Some people may ask whether the open-up policy will change. My answer is no. How could we change an important policy decision that serves the prosperity of the nation and well-being of our people, and that has therefore won the support of the people?

With regard to the policy of opening to the outside world, it is a policy adopted by us (?after a very) careful consideration, and it has been established as China's basic national policy, and it will not be shaken by anything. The implementation of that policy will not be interfered with by any other thing. Should there be any change, it will only be a change in the direction of opening still wider.

[Hamilton] Again during question time Mr Hu was drawn into a discussion of specific foreign policy issues; in each case he adopted a conservative line. The most important issue concerned Kampuchea. How, he was asked, could China continue to support the Khmer Rouge in the light of, quote, the murderous regime of Pol Pot?, unquote. The CPC general secretary speaking through his interpreter stood firmly behind the Khmer Rouge role in Kampuchea, and (?said that) Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea would be successfully resisted.

[Interpreter] According to our information, at the time when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea only 20,000 people were left -- only 20,000 combatant forces left on the Khmer Rouge side. And now, they have expanded their ranks to 50,000 to 60,000. If the Khmer Rouge committed heinous crimes that were suggested, claimed by others, I think that this expansion would be unthinkable; this expansion would be hardly understandable. [Words indistinct] and the group under Sihanouk and the group under Son Sann, all agree that the Khmer Rouge is the main force in the resistance forces against the Vietnamese invasion. And, when Vietnam realizes that it is impossible for Vietnam to wipe out the resistance forces by using their method of fighting a war, they are now trying to resort to some political scheme to exclude the forces under Khieu Samphan.

As far as Chinese policy is concerned, China supports the coalition government of the three groups headed by Prince Sihanouk. That was our position in the past -- namely supporting the coalition government of the three groups under Prince Sihanouk -- and that remains our position now. And even after they succeed in their resistance against Vietnamese invasion, we will support the ... [changes thought] We will like to see Cambodia -- Kampuchea -- to become a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned country headed by Prince Sihanouk.

[Hamilton] Earlier today, Hu Yaobang had a second round of official talks with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, concentrating on bilateral issues, especially economic matters. In a joint communique issued afterwards, Mr Hawke said Australia stood ready to provide the raw materials and technology which will be required to China to achieve its modernization plan.

During the talks it was agreed that Australia would send a joint government and business mission to China to advise on the development of transport services, especially long-haul freight transport. The mission will be led by a prominent Australian businessman, Sir Peter Abeles, head of the TNT Freight Transport Company and Australia's major commercial airline Ansett Transport Industries. The primary purpose will be to advise the Chinese, but the possibilities of sales of transport equipment and services to China will also be explored.

The two leaders also agreed to set up a joint study group on wool to put the current wool trade from Australia in a wider context of cooperation in production of wool textiles. There will be a separate examination of possible Chinese joint venture investment in Australian aluminum and copper production. Australian officials said Mr Hu had expressed a positive attitude to proposed Chinese investment in an iron ore mine and a pig iron blast furnace in Western Australia. But the negotiations would be left to the commercial parties.

Mr Hu and Mr Hawke agreed that once deals were struck there would be discussion of larger-scale investment in steelmaking in China using raw materials and semi-processed materials from Australia.

The leaders declared that Australia-China cooperation should be a model for countries at different levels of development and with different social systems. There was concern expressed by the Chinese side about the big trade imbalance in Australia's favor -- \$475 million Australian dollars last financial year -- and about Australian antidumping action against certain Chinese interests. But the matters were dealt with in the communique in muted terms, indicating the Chinese had little wish at this stage to dwell on any sore points. Overshadowing all were the points of agreement, among other things, to establish two new Chinese consultates in Melbourne and Perth; to provide half a million Australian dollars to improve the efficiency of China's iron and steel industry, and another \$725,000 to improve plant quarantine methods at China's ports -- Australia's contribution to the development of Chinese technology, services, and government infrastructure.

Hu Yaobang has one more full day in Australia. He will attend the session of Australia's economic planning advisory committee then travel to Sydney for sightseeing and to attend functions put on by Sydney's big Chinese community.

'TIGHT SECURITY' SURROUNDS U.S. SHIP VISIT

BK150644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Tight security is planned for a port visit tomorrow to Hobart by a U.S. warship, the Texas. The Marine Board of Hobart has declared the area within a 200-meter radius as prohibited to all but authorized boats. The Texas will have a police escort from the time it enters port sometime during tomorrow afternoon.

Ship Arrives Without Incident

BK160605 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The U.S. nuclear-powered warship USS Texas, has arrived without incident in Hobart. The Marine Board says a tight security net will surround the ship during its visit and the area within 200 meters of the warship has been prohibited to all but authorized craft. Our Hobart office says only a handful of protest craft turned out for arrival of the warship this morning.

NEW ZEALANDHU, LANGE TO DISCUSS U.S. SHIPS VISITING

HK161128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 16 Apr 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, April 16 (AFP) -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange are expected to discuss China's announcement that non-nuclear powered U.S. warships might visit Chinese ports, sources said.

The announcement caused surprise here as New Zealand and the United States have been at loggerheads over Wellington's ban of nuclear-powered or nuclear-arms carrying ships from its ports.

The ban imposed beginning in February sparked a breach in military cooperation between New Zealand and the United States, which are linked in the ANZUS defence pact with Australia.

Mr Hu announced six days ago that Beijing and Washington, who are working out plans for the first U.S. warship visits to China in 36 years, had agreed that the ships would not carry nuclear arms. In Washington, the U.S. Defense Department said it had not formally changed its policy of refusing to disclose whether U.S. Navy ships were nuclear-armed.

Yesterday the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY quoted a Chinese Embassy spokesman in Canberra as saying that "U.S. conventionally powered naval vessels may call at a Chinese port on an informal ceremonial visit" but failed to reaffirm Mr Hu's statement.

Sources said Mr Hu and Mr Lange would "exchange views" on the matter after he arrives Thursday for a three-day visit and they would discuss New Zealand's plans for a South Pacific nuclear-free zone. Political analysts said Mr Hu would be one of the most important guests to visit here in several years. Officials view Beijing as a significant factor for Wellington's policy and the balance of power in the Pacific.

A red-carpet welcome is planned, including a state banquet and a meeting with top ministers.

Arms control, rapidly-developing trading links, New Zealand's growing role in the South Pacific, and bilateral economic developments are expected to dominate the talks.

Officials have hinted they would like to encourage the growth of bilateral relations and cooperation, with China seen as a vital factor in the Pacific region. Chinese aid and development projects in small Pacific island states are welcomed here, with officials willing to see this input expanded as a way of check-mating Soviet attempts to penetrate the area. China's growing interest in Antarctica is also seen as giving Wellington closer contact with Beijing.

Trade officials believe the rapid growth of bilateral trade will be further extended following Mr Hu's trip, with special interests focusing on livestock, horticulture, and forestry development and management.

REPORTAGE ON SRV DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Suharto

BK171438 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] President Suharto received several cabinet ministers and a foreign guest, Vietnamese Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung, in Jakarta this morning. Radio Republik Indonesia correspondent Sukarno Marno reports the president's activities today.

[Begin recording] [Marno] Vietnamese Defense Minister Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, who has been in Indonesia since 12 April, paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office this afternoon. The Vietnamese defense minister was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani and Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong. Gen Murdani briefed newsmen on the outcome of talks between President Suharto and Gen Van Tien Dung.

[Murdani] President Suharto explained the role of the Indonesian Armed Forces and stressed the need for a national and regional stability which ensures the implementation of national development. The president also touched on the need to firmly adhere to the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference, such as noninterference of other countries' internal affairs and not letting one's domestic affairs be interfered in by other countries. The president pointed out that Vietnam itself is now striving to realize a level of stability similar to that being enjoyed by Indonesia, and that all talks being held about Cambodia are closely related to the (?three Indochinese countries). For this reason, any ties which have arisen among these three countries are [word indistinct]. According to the president, the thought of uniting Indochina is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Armed Forces Chief on Visit

HK171122 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, April 17 (AFP) -- Vietnam intends to keep its estimated 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia until the Heng Samrin government can "look after itself," Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Benni Murdani said today.

Speaking to journalists after the departure of Vietnamese Defence Minister Van Tien Dung, Gen Murdani said General Dung had not given a specific time frame for troop withdrawal. "He said a few years, and a few years can mean a long or short time," Gen Murdani said. Gen Murdani also disclosed that Indonesia had agreed that Vietnam should establish a military attache's office in Jakarta.

Gen Dung was here for a six-day visit during which he spent 90 minutes in talks with President Suharto and met with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Defence Minister Poniman.

Gen Dung on leaving issued a brief statement which made no reference to the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border where Vietnamese and Cambodian resistance guerrillas have been fighting.

Gen Murdani said President Suharto had stressed to Gen Dung that a settlement of the Cambodian issue would enable Vietnam to concentrate on economic development.

President Suharto also underlined that the principles of the Asian-African movement included "non-interference in another country's affairs," Gen. Murdani said.

Gen. Murdani, was Mr. Dung's host for the controversially timed visit, said he and Gen. Dung had not discussed the current Vietnamese offensive. He did say that he had "got the impression that they (the Vietnamese) can maintain the present campaign in Cambodia." With Vietnam's 1.1 to 1.2 million men under arms, Hanoi is under no strain from China and is able to keep all its borders sealed, Gen. Murdani said.

Asked if he agreed with Hanoi's insistence that its troops remain in Cambodia until the Heng Samrin regime was "strong enough to take care of themselves," Gen. Murdani quipped, "Do I agree, do I have a choice?" He said Gen. Dung had told President Suharto that Vietnam had no intention of unifying Indochina, or holding power over any other country indefinitely or -- in apparent reference to Thailand -- of infringing on the sovereignty of any neighbouring country.

Before Gen. Dung's arrival, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who acts as interlocutor with Hanoi for the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said he had asked Gen. Murdani to avoid embarrassing statements being made during the visit. Gen. Mokhtar said the trip had been delayed several times apparently because of the Vietnamese border offensive, and Indonesian and foreign journalists were barred from covering any event other than Mr. Dung's departure.

Both sides -- Gen. Dung in a prepared statement and Gen. Murdani in comments to the media -- stressed bilateral relations. Gen. Murdani added that he felt the timing was not right for expanded contacts such as training and exchange study visits between the two armed forces. "Not now. It might create misunderstanding," he said.

On the possible U.S. provision of the latest U.S. F-16 fighters to Thailand and the likelihood of five million dollars in aid being approved by the U.S. Congress for military aid to the U.N.-recognized anti-Vietnamese coalition, Gen. Murdani said Gen. Dung did not express any concern.

The Indonesian military leader, giving his own opinion, said "regardless of the original problem (Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia), we would not want the number of weapons in this part of the world to increase."

Expansion of Military Ties

BK171328 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces commander, General Benni Murdani, says military ties between Indonesia and Vietnam will be stepped up. As a first step, Vietnam will send a military attache to Jakarta this year.

Gen Murdani was speaking at the end of a 5-day visit by Vietnamese Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung. Before leaving, Gen Dung said his visit has opened a long-term prospect for the improvement of bilateral relations. However, the general avoided the Cambodian issue.

MILITARY TO LAUNCH 'FORCEFUL' ANTI-NPA CAMPAIGN

HK170353 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Additional troops, logistics and helicopter gunships will be sent to combat areas to beef up military forces fighting insurgency. This was the consensus reached yesterday [16 April] at the end of the 2-day command conference presided over by Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. Military sources told reporters that a more forceful campaign against the New People's Army [NPA] will be launched by the Armed Forces to dismantle the communist movement threatening the country. Gen Ramos stressed that fighting men of the Armed Forces will get the lion's share in terms of logistical support to give the troops more combat effectiveness. It was also agreed that the Civilian Home Defense Forces be further trained in combat operations to make them more effective in dealing with the enemy.

FIGHTING BETWEEN NPA, MNLF REPORTED IN DAVAO

HK170351 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A force of former Muslim rebels was reported locked in heavy fighting with communist NPA [New People's Army] rebels in the mountains bordering Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental. The running battle, which has been raging for the past 4 days, was reported to Camp Aguinaldo by former MNLF commander Nur Khan, alias Commander King-size. He said at least 8 NPA rebels had been killed and 15 others, including 2 women and 1 commander, have been wounded. On the Muslim side, Khan said Ramon Pagilan and Mayor Celso Sarenas of Pantukan, Davao del Norte, have been wounded. Khan said the fighting started Friday morning when some 60 former MNLF members went out to track down the killers of a Muslim security guard of a logging firm and his pregnant wife.

INCREASED MEDIA COVERAGE OF NPA SEEN SUSPECT

HK161501 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 85 p 5

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] An apparently systematic projection of an image of an insurgent New People's Army [NPA] grown very much stronger as supporters of the Marcos government in the United States are warning of a possible NPA victory unless the U.S. Congress votes to boost military aid to Manila is raising not a few eyebrows.

Some observers find "intriguing" the timing of an unprecedented briefing session for local and foreign journalists called last week in Mindanao by the National Democratic Front (NDF). The NDF which is trying to bring other groups opposed to the Marcos regime in coalition with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, showed off NPA regulars in mock maneuvers and predicted its fighting force would match in strengths with the government Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in three to five years.

In the last several months, the NPA has carried out ambushes on government troops and raids on their posts as well as other operations, including holding a town for a number of hours -- complete with fanfare, whether intended or unintended. Meanwhile, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has been pushing U.S. Congress approval of its proposed aid package for the Philippines next year which would more than double the \$40 million 1985 appropriation for military purposes.

The Reagan administration is pointing to the "growing threat" posed by the NPA and the need to justify sharply increasing military aid to the Philippines.

The significance of the well-publicized activities of the NPA -- the newspapers have been carrying these prominently every day -- has not escaped analysts. One opinion columnist of a Manila paper discussed various theories to explain the insurgents' new found prominence in the mass media, including one that assumed management of news to buttress the argument for giving more American aid for the AFP, and ended up concluding that the "honesty" of acting AFP chief-of-staff Fidel Ramos must have somehow been translated into forthright reportage by the AFP of incidents with the NPA.

A writer of a letter to the editor of another paper, however, was convinced that the NPA must be infiltrated to the core by agents of President Marcos or of the CIA, the American intelligence organization, to be acting so that it is proving Marcos's and the Americans' communist bogey.

Even a newspaper close to Malacanang has found it necessary to pay notice to the "high dose of reports of extensive NPA activities" that "we have been getting." But the writer gave a view of "some perceptive observers" which has it that the AFP is actually preparing for a "gloves-off military offensive that could make the present NPA depredations look like a picnic." This, the writer seemed convinced, is the significance of the NPA reports and not "the impression one gets of the government far from being on top of the situation."

But quite apart from outlandish or defensive explanation, a contrived NPA show of force is puzzling, with its seeming willingness to play into the hands of the lobby for increased military assistance to Marcos.

The NPA itself, observers point out, could ultimately tilt the balance in the U.S. congressional voting in favor of pouring more American taxpayers' money into the fight against the NPA. Observers recall that only one vote in the U.S. Congress at the turn of the century decided the American occupation of the Philippines in the next 50 years and that congressmen were swayed to vote for the occupation by an apparently deliberate setting off of the Philippine-American War the day before the voting.

When the apparent NPA escalation of its war against the government (which it characterizes as a joint "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship") proves to be deliberate, the best explanation for it would be in terms of a political gambit. The influence of such escalation on the eventual mood of the U.S. Congress vis-a-vis the question of military aid to the Philippines would be a consideration subordinate to the NPA's concern to establish itself as a major figure in the political landscape: Last year, the CPP called for the setting up of a coalition government in the country.

After all, the NPA does not necessarily see larger U.S. "intervention" in Philippine affairs bad for the kind of popular war it is trying to ignite in the countryside. As the NPA fighters would point out, American intervention fueled popular resistance in South Vietnam against the series of military dictatorships the U.S. was trying to prop up and led to eventual communist victory.

GROUP ENDORSES MRS MARCOS AS FOREIGN MINISTER

HK161146 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The first lady was endorsed today as foreign affairs minister by local officials of Cabanatuan City, however Mrs Marcos immediately turned it down, saying she does not need the position in order to serve her countrymen.

The resolution was filed by Cabanatuan City local officials led by City Mayor Honorato Perez, the association of barangay captains, and various civic organizations. In their resolution, the officials cited the first lady as well versed with her vast experience in the field of diplomacy as the personal envoy of President Marcos.

MARCOS CRITIC REMOVED AS PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

HK161644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1617 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 16 (AFP) -- The Supreme Court today ousted Homobond Adaza, one of President Ferdinand Marcos' fiercest critics, as governor of southern Misamis Oriental Province, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

The court upheld Mr. Marcos' earlier move of unseating Mr. Adaza, who is also an opposition member of parliament, due to a policy that no government official could occupy two effective posts at a time. The court also upheld the appointment of incumbent Deputy Governor Fernando Pacana to the top provincial post, PNA, said.

Mr. Marcos had ousted Mr. Adaza and sworn in Mr. Pacana, who belongs to the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) Party, five days after Mr. Adaza was sworn in as an M.P. in June last year.

Mr. Adaza had asked the high court to stop the chief executive from enforcing his ruling, saying Mr. Pacana was no longer vice governor because he had resigned his post when he ran against the oppositionist for the legislative seat in the province.

Mr. Adaza and Supreme Court officials could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Marcos had similarly asked Justice Minister and Pampanga Province Governor Estelito Mendoza to give up his National Assembly seat so he could devote more time to his other posts. Mr. Mendoza is also the country's solicitor general.

COLUMNIST SEES DIFFICULTIES AHEAD FOR PIMENTEL

HK121538 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 11 Apr 85 p 4

[From "The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "What Happens Now to Pimentel?"]

[Text] Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.'s presidential ambitions have probably been dashed to pieces. The MALAYA story linking a Pimentel aide to a P [pesos] 1-million PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] fund mess could be the fatal blow that will put an end to Pimentel's quest for the presidency. Refuting the banner story would be difficult. Even harder is the job of erasing the public impression that Pimentel is "just like the other ordinary politicians," surrounded by greedy kin and aides.

Pimentel's first mistake was to hold on to the chairmanship of the PDP-Laban. As a presidential bet, he could have enhanced his image by giving up the post even as he strives to capture the presidential nomination. But Pimentel now appears as power-hungry, "just like the other ordinary politicians" who have brought the Philippines to its deepest crisis.

The PDP-Laban is bound to break up because of the reported fund anomaly. If Pimentel's boys fail to come up with a credible explanation as to where they got their party's money and how they spent it, the star of Pimentel will surely fade away. As chairman of the PDP-Laban, Pimentel is assumed to know his party's financial status.

The disintegration of the PDP-Laban would be tragic. It has become a major political party with a sizeable following throughout the country. For the party to break up at this time, now that the Opposition has turned into a potent force, would have untold repercussions on the country's political setup.

CB MAINTAINS EXCHANGE RATE, MEETS OIL BILL

HK161449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 85 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] is implementing a very calculated strategy to prevent the country's substantial oil import payments, which started falling due last month, from drastically pushing up the peso-dollar exchange rate.

Under Monetary Board Resolution No. 61, approved early this year, the CB will be providing foreign exchange for all of the maturing oil credits extended by the country's oil suppliers and which are covered under forward exchange contracts with the CB. To assure the country's petroleum suppliers that oil imported by the country on credit (under the open account or documents against acceptance arrangements) will be fully paid upon maturity, the CB last January 1984 authorized the oil companies to enter into forward exchange contracts with the CB. Under these contracts, the CB promises to provide the dollars needed by these companies to pay off their oil bill at some future date.

The CB, starting this month, has made massive purchases of dollars from the foreign exchange trading floor so it will have enough foreign exchange to service these oil-related forward contracts, the bulk of which will be maturing within this month. CB's purchases of dollars in the first half of this month, amounting to \$143 million, accounted for 82 percent of total transactions on the trading floor. The purchases apparently were made with some precision timing: it prevented the peso from further appreciating -- because of the continued slack in import-demand -- to an overvalued level that would only depreciate wildly later when the dollars for the oil payments become due.

The CB's intention of delivering to the oil companies 100 percent of oil payments due to suppliers also would prevent a situation where the oil companies would have to source their dollars for their oil credits from the commercial banks. It had been expected that the first quarter oil payments, estimated at \$400 million, would prompt banks to raise the prices for their dollars.

However, in contrast to the 100 percent delivery of dollars for oil-related forward contracts for suppliers' credits, the same Monetary Board Resolution No. 61 stipulates that only 20 percent of the dollars needed to settle maturing forward contracts on bank credits will be provided by the CB. These contracts refer to letters of credit for oil imports handled by local commercial banks. The banks had entered into these contracts with the CB to shield themselves from any foreign exchange risk involved when they would have to pay off their correspondent banks. The CB, for about a year now, has been asking commercial banks to merely renew these forward contracts, although bankers have now pointed out that the terms for the contracts allow only for one 180-day renewal. The CB, in the past month, has been dragging its feet in settling all of the banks' forward exchange contracts, doing so by imposing technical requirements on the banks such as their showing proof that they have foreign obligations falling due.

The CB decision that only 20 percent of the oil-related forward contracts on bank credits will be provided has two purposes. First, it would prevent a deterioration of the CB's international reserves, which would already be reduced because of the payments on oil-related forward contracts on suppliers credit.

The CB wants to maintain, at the very least, a \$1-billion international reserve level before the year ends, so it would have sufficient clout to prevent wild depreciations of the peso [P].

Second, by staggering releases of dollars for oil-related forwards on bank credits, the banks' current holdings of dollars would not significantly increase. The CB's current estimate is that keeping the banks' holding roughly at the present level would be striking a balance between dollar demand and supply. The banks' dollar holdings are considered slightly at an "excess" level which has resulted in roughly a stable exchange rate in the last two months in the P18.40:\$1 to the P18.50:\$1 range. Such an "excess," the CB calculates, would be sufficient to service at an orderly pace import demands of industry.

WORLD BANK LOAN CONDITIONS DIFFICULT TO MEET

HK161439 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 85 p 3

[By Conrado R. Banal 3d]

[Text] The government is facing some difficulty in its efforts to obtain a loan the World Bank has committed to extend last year to help the country finance its export production.

The World Bank, according to government pronouncements, was supposed to lend the country about d300 million for relending to the private sector. Called the export development fund, the loan was intended to provide working capital to exporting firms and enable them to pay for their import needs. The government expected the loan to be released by early 1985.

But sources said a number of problems have emerged in the World Bank-government negotiations on the loan. Satisfying the World Bank requirements for the official grant of the loan may take the government at least until the end of 1985, they said. Furthermore, government compliance with these requirements can put additional strains on the budget and cause broad changes in trade policies.

The loan is said to be the first of its kind that the World Bank will give to any of its member-countries. It is a revolving credit line -- similar to the trade financing facilities the country obtains from commercial banks abroad. The plan is to make an initial amount available -- estimated at d100 million -- and then based on the progress of the government export promotion program, additional amounts will be given.

One of the World Bank suggestions which the government at the moment finds "difficult" to implement is the elimination of the export taxes on commodities such as pineapple, timber and coconut products, according to the sources. Various World Bank papers have suggested that to bring about a vigorous growth in exports, the government should change its tax structure, particularly those components affecting exporters directly or indirectly.

But the government cannot just go along the World Bank recommendation to scrap the export taxes on commodities. Sources said government revenues coming from these taxes have already been incorporated in this year's budget. Denying the government of income from such exports would widen the budgetary deficit which it also promised to keep within a certain ceiling. This promise was given to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The sources said the government believes that scrapping these taxes cannot be done unless new revenue generating measures are set in place. At the moment, the government is trying to avoid introducing such measures. The business sector has also noted that export earnings remain the only viable source of government tax income since other sectors have been severely affected by the slump in economic activities.

Moreover, it appears that the government has serious doubts regarding the merits of such a move. Foreign multinational companies, for instance, control the production and exportation of pineapple in the country.

Time is also needed to change the government administrative procedures for exportation. The World Bank suggested that the government simplify such procedures. It wants the Bureau of Customs to computerize, for instance, to reduce the paper work required for exportation and to install a reliable data bank for future policy directions.

The Central Bank has already initiated a survey of exporting firms to find out, among others, the total imported contents of exported goods. The results of that survey still have to be evaluated.

Also, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) has eliminated the requirement for government tests of goods about to be exported. It was argued that since the buyers abroad also inspect the goods from the Philippines, such requirement is redundant. It also means additional costs and delays for exporters, particularly for small, cottage-industry types.

Some bigger firms, however, reportedly are against this move, and the MTI has to deal with their complaints.

A broad government policy change recommended by the World Bank seeks to reduce dependence on revenues generated from international trade. The World Bank estimated that the exports of manufactured goods would grow at an average of 5 percent a year during 1984-1986. After three years, the growth would average only 3 percent a year.

BURMATHAI PAPER REPORTS MERGER OF SHAN STATE GROUPS

BK120647 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] The Shan United Army (SUA) and the Tai Revolutionary Council (TRC) have agreed to form a revolutionary government and fight for an autonomous Shan State, free from the control of Rangoon, according to informed police sources in Bangkok. The sources said that the decision to set up the government under the premiership of General Korn Choeng, was reached at a meeting held on Sunday at a camp in Ban Pang Mai Soong in Burma, across the border from Chiang Dao district of Chiang Mai. The meeting was attended by about 70 senior Shans and chaired by Khun Saeng, a relative of drug warlord Khun Sa of the SUA. The sources said that the TRC had already changed its name to the United Shan State Patriotic Council (USSPC).

The administration of the revolutionary government will comprise five ministries: Interior, Economy and Finance, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Public Relations. The five ministers and deputy ministers have yet to be named by the two anti-Rangoon organisations.

Earlier reports from Chiang Mai said that the two groups had agreed to merge under the new name of the United Tai Liberation Army. The report added that the UTLA also announced it would give up the drug trade.

MONGOLIASTATISTICS REVEAL SUCCESS IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

OW122143 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 11 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Statistical Board (CSB) of the MPR has issued a progress report on the fulfillment of the first quarter of 1985 development plan of the country's national economy and culture. It says that the plan targets of first three months of the final decisive year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) have been successfully realized in all showings. As of 1 April, 43 percent of the dam population delivered younglings and 4.6 million youngstock are being reared now. Over 90 percent of agricultural machinery are ready for the spring sowing. As many as 198.2 thousand hectares of pastures have been irrigated. The volume of gross industrial output increased by 11.3 percent as against the corresponding period of the last year. The production plan was overfulfilled. Labour productivity in industry grew 5 percent and the plan on raising labour productivity was fulfilled by 4.4 percent above and over plan, the CSB reports.

The state channeled 260.5 million tugriks for increasing the material and economic resources of the country's national economy in the first quarter of 1985. Mongolian construction workers executed construction-assembly work worth 216.7 million tugriks, which is by 24.9 percent more than in the same period of the last year. The tasks of all kinds of transportation were fulfilled over and above plan. The plan of communications development is being successfully realized. The volume of retail trade commodity turnover went up by 3.9 as against the same period of 1984.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 APRIL 85

